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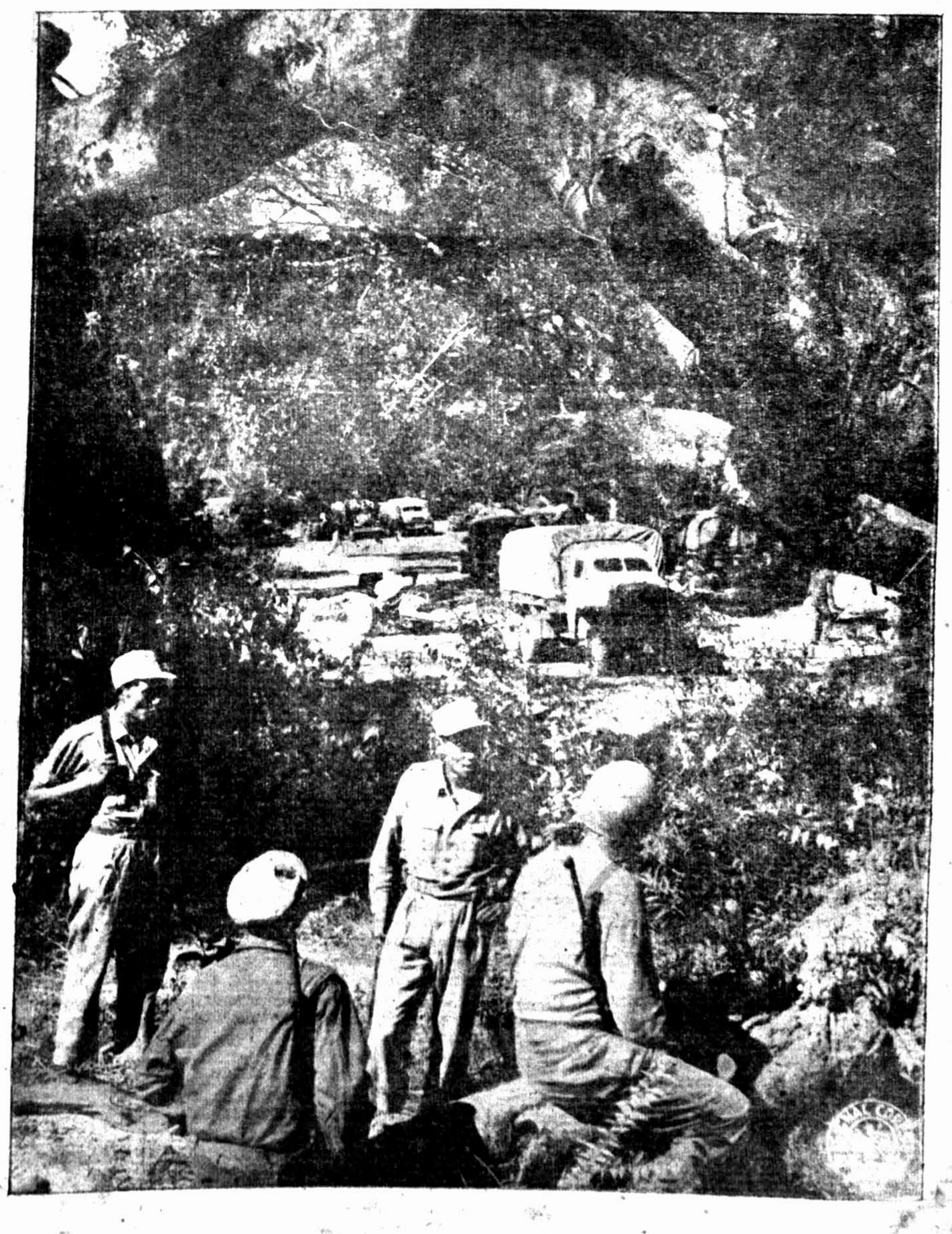


MEXICO: MECCCA OF MODERN ARTISTS

(See Pages 4 and 5)

CODE FOR LOVE

SHORT STORY BY JULIAN ROBERTS

"It's an awful shame", said Stephen Mayes, "that we can't meet more often, Joyce. And openly. I hate these catch-as-catch-can appointments. I've a good mind to have it straight out with your father, and——"

"Don't be silly, dear. Dad would be furious. I know it would mean a dreadful row for me, and——"

"And what, Joyce?"

"The sack for you! He likes you a lot, but, it wouldn't make a scrap of difference. He told me as much that day he caught us laughing together in your room. 'The boss's daughter doesn't want to go fooling around with the staff. It's bad for discipline, and put silly ideas in their heads. I just won't have it!' he said. Let things be as they are. Stephen. Our little plot is working very well; we get an evening at the pictures nearly every week, like tonight. It's rather fun fixing things up in a hurry, and anyhow, you do get a message from me every day. I must fly, or Daddie will be home before me".

She gave him a laughing kiss, stopped a passing taxi, and was gone.

"Oh, shucks!" thought Stephen Mayes, "And it's only half-past nine! The old man ought to be boiled. He never lets her be alone for a minute. "Widowers shouldn't be allowed to have daughters; not daughters like Joyce".

For nearly two years now he had been in love with her; since very soon after he had been wounded in Libya, and old Gibson Mortimer had brought her in as his private secretary, in place of the girl who had joined up. But there was never the chance of a quiet word with her in the office. Old man Mortimer saw to that; she came with him, her desk was in his room, she lunched with him, and went home with him.

The old man used to take her every day to a swell place for lunch; after the meal he would take his coffee and cigar in the lounge, where the best people were closer at hand. It irked him that Joyce seldom seemed much interested in the best people: as often as not she spent the time toying with a crossword puzzle. "She could do that just as well in a tea-shop!" thought Gibson Mortimer moodily.

Then back to the office, to leave at five dinner, and perhaps a theatre, or maybe a bridge party, with quite the right people, at home. Week-ends away, or an occasional race-meeting. A full programme, indeed; a programme certainly without the name of Stephen Mayes upon it.

For some little while Gibson Mortimer had not been himself; "getting touchier every day," Stephen grumbled. Joyce put it down to the inevitable war-time strain, and took no notice at all of his outbursts of bad temper.

But one day he really offended her. It was after lunch, when they were in the lounge of the Magnificent.

'I can't see why you are always bothering over those confounded puzzles!" he had cried angrily. "Why not look about you, and see what's going on? Here, give the wretched paper to me!" He snatched it almost roughly from her hand.

"Daddie!" she gasped, alarmed. "How ..... how dare you!"

"What is all this nonsense?" 'Assign', word of eight letters; oh, I see, 'allocate.' Yes, that's right; easy enough, too. Now, six letters, 'less than a pint, but no horse at home.' What have you got for that? 'Noggin'. Why, it doesn't make sense! Just stupid, putting in 'noggin'. Just sheer..... oh, I see, 'no gee-gee in.' Lot of rot, anyhow. What's this—four letters, 'what an epicture is fond of.' And you've put 'love'! Great Scott, have I got a fool for a daughter! It must be 'wine'; it can't be anything else but wine!"

"Daddie," said Joyce, getting to her feet and looking very dangerous, "give me that paper back at once!"

"Eh? Oh, I'm sorry, my dear, I'm sorry! But bringing you here just to do..... All right. I'm sorry I'm cantakerous. I don't think," he went on in a much softer tone, "I don't think you know how worried I am."

"Worried, Daddie?"

"Yes, I'm on a bit of a spot. It's this option that Hynes and Middleton have got; it expires this afternoon at four, and if they don't take it up for £20,000 I'm ..... well. I've been spending a lot too much cash lately."

"But somebody else will buy, Daddie. I heard Ste——. Mr. Mayes, tell you the other day that Dickinson's would, and you nearly snapped his head off!"

"Mayes doesn't know, and anyhow, a bird in the hand..... It's serious, Joyce, serious. We'd better be getting back; Middleton himself is coming to see me at three."

They had scarcely got back to the office when Mr. Middleton was announced.

Gibson Mortimer let no sign of anxiety show itself in his manner. He made a gesture towards Joyce.

"My daughter, Mr. Middleton, and war-time secretary," he said, "I don't think you've met. Well, I suppose you have called round to take up the option?"

"I personally consider the proposition- quite a good one. But Hynes is rather scared of it, and he won't pay a penny more than £15,000. He says it is his highest offer, so it is for you to decide."

"You'll give me a day or two to make up my mind?" asked Mortimer.

"Unfortunately Hynes leaves tonight for the Clipper on urgent Government business. He insists on knowing before he goes, so that he can possibly make plans in America. Otherwise, we'll let our option lapse at four o'clock."

At her desk in the corner Joyce was pencilling steadily, and apparently took no interest in the conversation. She touched a button which summoned Stephen Mayes, and in a moment or so he appeared at the door.

"Oh, Mr. Mayes," said Joyce quietly, holding out a newspaper towards him, "this advertisement in 'The Times' must be attended, to immediately. That's all, Mr. Mayes. Thank you."

Stephen withdrew, puzzled by his summons and old Gibson Mortimer fumed at the unwarranted interruption.

The old man bravely argued on, but uselessly against the other's firm attitude. He showed unmistakable signs of getting ready to go. Gibson Mortimer was about to accept when his desk telephone rang.

Giving away nothing by word or expression he listened to the call. "All right," he said at last. "I'll come round and see you at half-past four."

Replacing the receiver, he glanced at the clock; it was about to strike.

"I don't know whether you and Hynes are trying to work a big bluff on me or not. Anyhow, I cannot accept your offer. And your option's up!" he said.

He turned to Joyce as the door closed behind the other. "That was Dickinson's," he said. "Firm offer for £20,000; we sign at half-past four."

"I know," said Joyce demurely.

"How the dickens can you know? I bet I never——"

"All along Mr. Mayes has been telling you that Dickinson's have been dead keen on the idea. And you you wouldn't listen; so we worked it. And, Daddie, we'll never, never tell you how it was done unless you forgive us."

"Forgive you! Why, it was a blinking miracle! Forgive you! I'll forgive you anything, but for mercy's sake tell me how it was done!"

"It was just those silly crosswords, Daddie. When I saw you were going to accept Middleton's figure, I just filled in the crossword and gave it to Mr. Mayes. My message read: "Immediate. 'Phone Dickinson's make firm offer twenty thousand. Will positively accept. Rush. Love."

"Love? Why on earth 'love'?"

"My messages always began 'Darling' and finished 'love'. It was part of the code. You see, whenever I found that you had got some evening engagement or other, I used to fill up the crossword, mostly right, except those spaces I wanted for my message. 'Darling all right to-night same place love.' Or something. Then I'd put a pencil tick against the clues that really mattered. Of course, the words wouldn't be in the right order, but Stephen could easily sort them out. He's very clever."

"Mayes!" he roared into the next room. "Mayes! Heavens, it's almost 4.30. Mayes, you'd better take Joyce to the Savoy to-night—and I'll come, too!"

FUTURE OF TELEVISION

Progress Of Wartime Research

By K. C. THALER

Professor Low, a leading British scientist in the field of television, recently dropped a hint that developments in this field in Great Britain were already very far advanced and that the preliminary work on the practical application of television was nearing conclusion.

The experience gained, during the war years, particularly through radiolocation, has greatly helped in perfecting television. The range has been considerably extended; light strength has been increased; and coloured television has been further improved. Receiving sets will probably be obtainable after the war for £15, i.e. at a quarter the cost of far less complicated sets before the war.

Experts Report

A little while ago the British Government set up a committee of expert under the chairmanship of Lord Hanky to review the whole question of television and cognate problems and to submit suggestions. This committee has now completed its report and laid it before Mr. Attlee the Deputy Prime Minister. One of the proposals in this report is that the transmission of the B.B.C. television transmitting station at Alexandra Palace in the North of London should be resumed as soon as possible.

Since its suspension of activity in September, 1939, the Alexandra Palace transmitting installation has been maintained in working order and transmissions could be resumed at any time. The range of the Palace transmitter will be extended so that reception at a distance of from 60 to 70 miles will in future be considered normal. Before the war its range was far less. The report also proposes the setting up of a whole chain of transmitting stations in Great Britain which, if necessary, could be linked together.

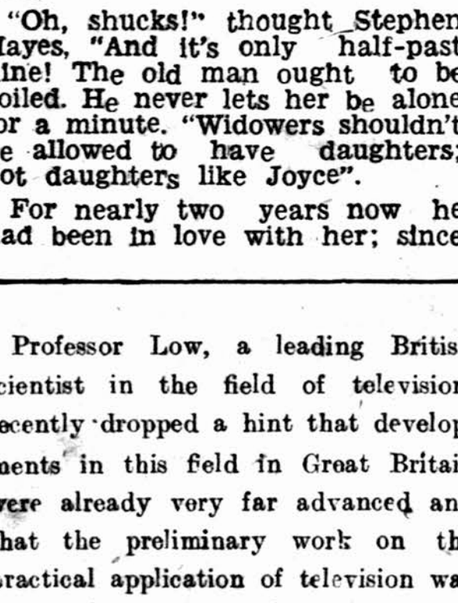
A few large blocks of flats in London have already placed orders for receiving sets. Their installation will make it possible automatically to connect every flat with the central television receiving station within the block at comparatively small cost.

In the field of plastics, too, a number of interesting developments have taken place. Isoflex, a new plastic material, one eighth of the weight of cork, has recently been evolved in Great Britain and promises to find a wide field of application. Its lightness, elasticity and porosity make it into an excellent insulating material, which has already proved its value in the insulation of transmissions to tropical countries. This new material is likely to be largely used after the war for insulating purposes in buildings of every kind.

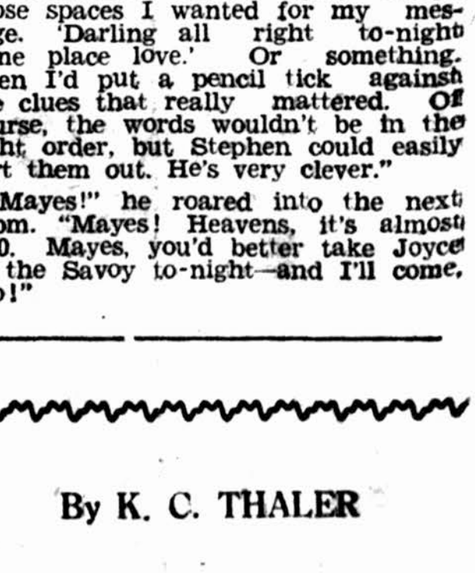
Another Achievement

Another achievement in the matter of plastics is the combination of fibres with plastics. Industrial circles report that this combination produces a particularly strong material, cheaper than metal and likely to be used for the most varied purposes. This material is to be employed in the construction of motor cars, particularly for the coachwork and mudguards. Being cheap, it will be possible, for instance, to replace damaged mudguards by new ones instead of undertaking costly repairs.

As regards rayon interesting developments are anticipated. According to a leading producer, the future of this material lies in the production of mixed textiles, consisting of rayon and natural fibres. The further development of this combination will make it possible to manufacture materials possessing qualities that open up entirely new perspectives.



"I see old Brown has married again."
"Yes! His third wife."
"I see. Two up and one to go!"



The Lady Ursula: "Beware! This is a cursed house."
Haunted One: "Isn't it. I've been trying to get to sleep for hours."

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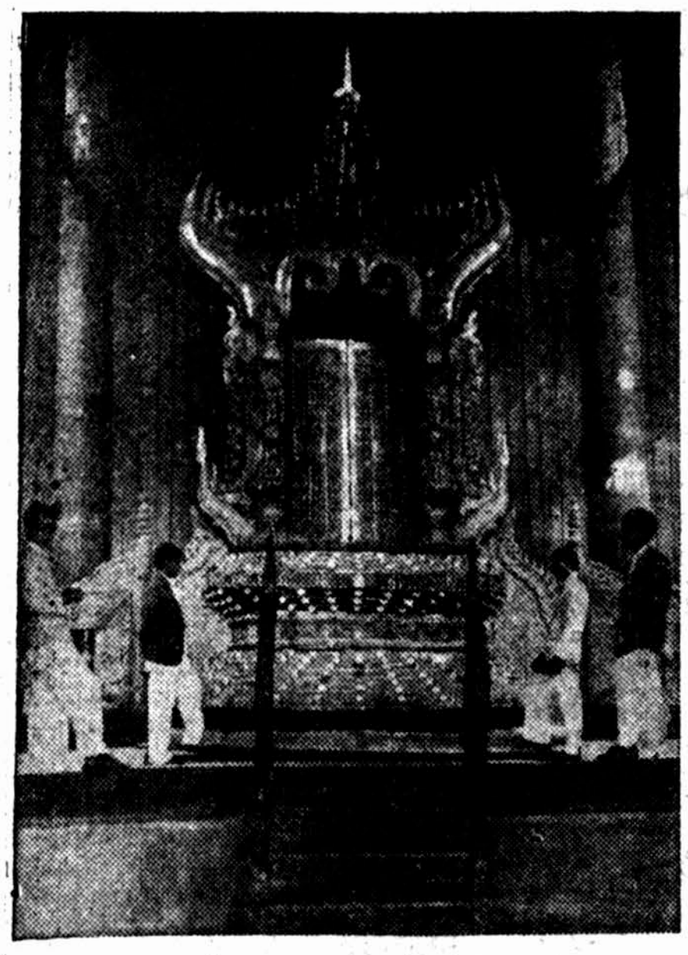
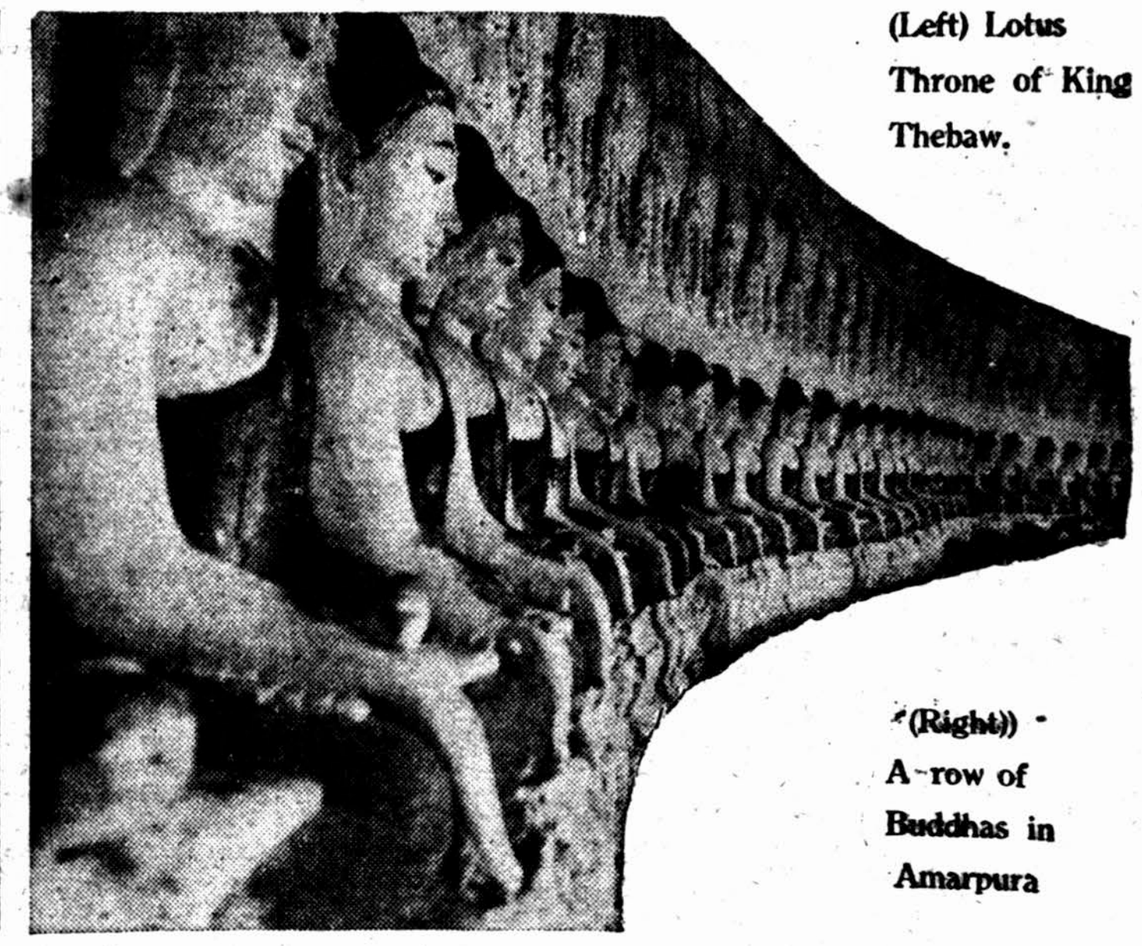




(Left) Lotus Throne of King Thebaw.

(Right)) - A row of Buddhas in Amarpura

THE ILL-FATED 'FORT DUFFERIN'

By S. R. TIKEKAR

When Northern India was shaking with seething discontent and the revolted army was fighting the first war of Indian independence, workers and engineers in Mandalay were constructing a palace for King Mindon, father of Thebaw

The building of the fortified palace, now known as Fort Dufferin, took almost the same period covered by the so-called Sepoy Mutiny in India. It was one of the most unlucky palaces in the world, this royal abode of King Mindon and his son Thebaw, for the line could not continue further than the second generation. Many ghastly scenes took place inside the fortified walls—the gay episodes in the life of the King have been probably forgotten.

In February 1857, Mindon started construction of this palace; he wanted to shift his capital from Amarapura, a suburb of Mandalay to the new building under construction. Particular care was taken to have strong fortifications; there were the British already in Lower Burma; dacoits around Mandalay were rampant and the wealth of the royal treasury was fabulous. A square design was chosen with walls nearly 30 ft. high and each side measuring 2255 yards. The idea was to hit upon 2400 units of length used in Burma, to signify 2400 years after Budhha had attanied Nirvana.

Thirteen Watch Towers

Every side had 13 watch-towers, beautifully capped in the pagoda like top, showing its reflection in the calm and silent waters of the 200 ft. wide moat surrounding the walls. Six crossings were made over the watery moat; four from the four main gates and two from south-west and north-east. That is why the battle now rages around this Fort inside which Japanese have strong centres of resistance. It was found necessary to bomb the fort from air, the planes flying at low level.

The square strong fortification of solid, high wall encloses at the centre a raised platform, about 10 ft. high, rectangular in shape, 1000 ft. by 500 ft. on which the palace was built. There were shrines, shady pleasure gardens for the many queens, and lakes also. In the palace buildings, there were many throne rooms, apartments for the royal guests and audience chambers. In one of the summer-houses of the palace, King Thebaw surrendered to the British, who later transported hem to Ratnagiri where he was destined to die in exile. Curiously enough, one of the brightest sons of India, born in Ratnagiri was destined to spend some portion of his life in the compound of Thebaw's palace, as a prisoner of the British government.

The Mughals were fond of buildings and their love for marble work is proverbail. Agra and Delhi have sufficient specimens to show to the world extremely delicate and fine workmanship. Equally exquisite and beautiful carving in wood was to be seen in the palace at Mandalay; it must have been burnt away when the retreating British forces set fire to Mandalay and when later the cruel Japanese kept the whole city smouldering for nearly a fortnight before their entry into the city on May 1st, 1942. If any thing had survived these two destructive attacks, the present battle, must have reduced it to ashes.

Thebaw's Massacres

In the principal throne room, all of timber, was a golden roof supported by pillars 60 ft. high. The many throne rooms and the simple impressive royal seats, their decorated roofs and spirals rising to giddy heights in the sky, fine workmanship of the artisans in making wooden partitions and wall decorations—all must now be a thing of the past. The Lily Throne was one of the most beautiful thrones to be seen anywhere.

Mindon, who completed the building in May 1858,—very quick work in those days,—could not long remain on the throne to enjoy what he had constructed under his personal direcon. He died in 1878, after practically a peaceful reign in the new palace and was succeeded by his unfortunate son Thebaw. With the accession of this King, trouble in the palace started. Within a year of his assumption of power, Thebaw clubbed to death EIGHTY members of the royal family and threw their bodies into the moat outside. Mindon was an unusual father; he had left behind 48 sons who had equal claims to the throne of their father. With the help of the court conspirators, Thebaw,—though younger, was placed on the throne and he chose the simplest method to remove all possible obstacles in his way.

Five years later, another massacre took place in the royal fort, again for the same reason. Thebaw suspected some conspiracy against him and killed two hundred persons in 1884. The next year he had to surrender and leave behind the throne for which he had taken no less than 280 lives! He was at once transported to Ratnagiri where his bungalow still

Around Fort Dufferin in Mandalay, fierce battles were recently fought and also inside the fortified palace of the old Burmese Kings which now bears the name of the Viceroy of India, in whose regime that portion of Burma was annexed.

During its 90 years of existence, the palace has gone through fire and hell and has witnessed some of the most ghastly scenes in history. It was in Fort Dufferin that Lokmanya Tilak, the uncrowned king of India, was imprisoned for years while the royal occupant of the palace,— King Thebaw was interned in Ratnagiri, the place of Tilak's birth.

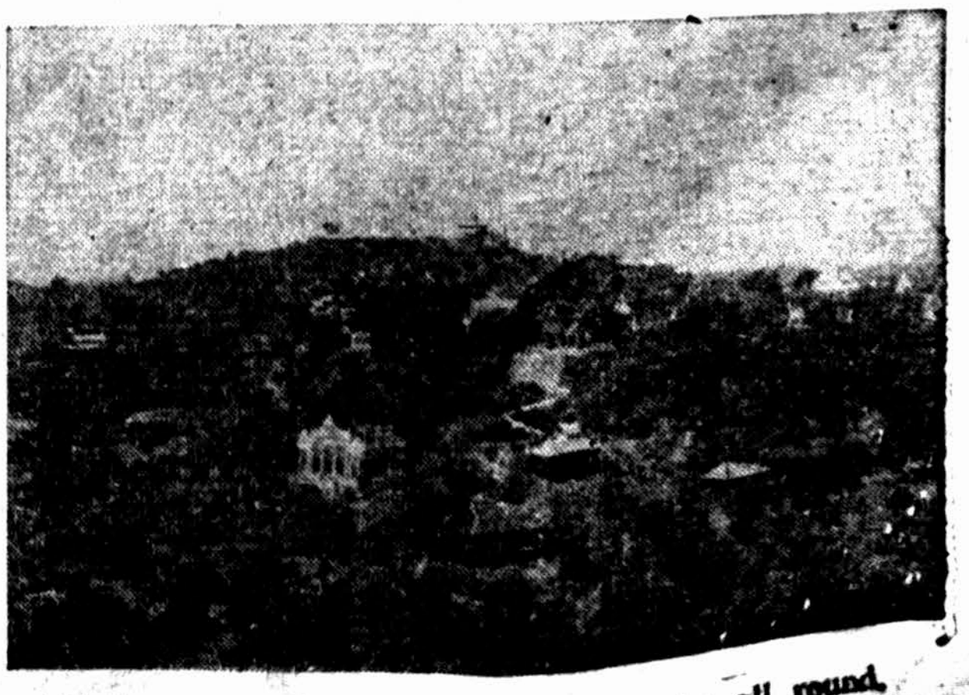
reminds the passers by of the fate of the Burmese monarch.

Why did Thebaw surrender? What made the British annex Burma? These are like'y questions that creep up when the history of the so-ca led Fort Dufferin is being narrated. The history can be summed up as follows:

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, a British concern that had secured contract from the rulers, to extract timber from forests in Upper Burma was charged with fraud and the Burmese high court imposed a fine of Rs. 23 lakhs on the Corporation. This naturally enraged the British authorities who urged Thebaw to withdraw the fine and refer the dispute to impartial tribunal for exhaustive investigation. On Thebaw's refusal to accede to the request, (not however British refusal to accept the Burmese High Court ruling) forced the hands of the British officials who sent an ultimatum, followed by show of force and

(Continued on Page 6)

One of the main watch-towers. The reflection of Fort Dufferin is seen in the 200-feet moat.



The famous Mandalay Hill with monasteries all round.

"Baptism of the Indians" Mural by Rivera

IS Mexico City the Mecca of America's art world, to-day striving to fill the place Paris held before the war?

For in New York's spacious Museum of Modern Art, Mexican contributions overwhelmingly outnumber those of the other Latin-American Republics. And artists, art-lovers and collectors from all parts of the Continent, as well as those dispossessed Europeans who now live in America, flock to this ancient Aztec capital, attracted by the prestige and virility of its art movement.

Nature has done her best to help make Mexico an artists' paradise, endowing the former Empire of the glamorous Montezuma with a winsome, tropical climate, beautiful colourings, radiant fauna, and a picturesque setting. Beautiful Mexico City, the capital, where the New World rubs shoulders with the Old, lies over a mile above sea-level, and is ringed by hoary mountains and snow-capped volcanoes.

But deeper than this geographical advantage lies the reason why Mexico, with its scant twenty-million population, of which nearly three quarters are of mixed Indian and Spanish blood, stands as a magnet for artists.

Hoary Traditions

For its own tradition of plastic art goes back 2,000 years: to primitive Mexican peoples, whose origins are shrouded in mystery, who brought the first elements of civilisation to the Valley of Mexico, from where it spread to many parts of America. These peoples introduced agriculture, and were the first to grow maize and cotton. They knew how to fuse metals, cut and polish the hardest stones and fabricate earthenware.

They employed hieroglyphics for recording events. Their system for measuring time brought them, within only a small fraction, to the length of the tropical year as established by the most accurate observations.

To this native Indian art—which astonished the Spanish *conquistadores* when they dominated Mexico—came Spain's own Moorish-influenced æsthetic expressions. The resulting 'Colonial Art', mainly religious in purpose, showed an exuberance of colour and form. During the 300 years of the conquest, Indian artistic feeling blended with that of the conquerors, *but was not submerged by it.*

Indeed, from Mexico's struggles to throw off the yoke of the foreigner, and her subsequent revolutions aimed to gain social justice for her oppressed masses, was born her own individual art.

Of this, mural painting is undoubtedly her greatest contribution to the art of our time. It has been called 'one of the most vigorous and original contemporary artistic manifestations... one of the most important developments of murals the world has seen since the late Renaissance.'

Fascinating it is to see walls—of schools and public buildings—where paintings recount the whole cycle of Mexico's social structure: frescoes that show Indian life under Spanish rule; the silent tragedy of the humble; their festivals; the struggles for independence and the strivings for folk unity.

Virile Union

These mural paintings show the virile union of strong art and living thought. They come from the brushes of a new type of painter. These men work in overalls, on high scaffolds, and call themselves Revolutionary artists. They aim to have their art speak to the people and to help transform the world; for they are painters with a political purpose. Their hopes were born during the 1910 Revolution, when the Mexican people revolted against the dictatorship of President Porfirio Diaz, who had remained in office over thirty years. By 1917, the first phase of the Revolutionary struggle triumphed.

Then the art schools also rebelled against academic tradition. From 1920 to 1930, the little group of Revolutionary painters fought to have their art begin new tasks and take new paths. They were led by the now famous muralists, Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, and another destined to become an important modern artist, David Alfaro Siqueiros.

Soon afterwards, both Rivera and Siqueiros became members of the Communist Party. By continued agitation they strove to defend the interests of their craft, to take art from its ivory tower, and to win a place—and walls—for a people's art.

Tradition was startled at their next move, for they formed a Union of Artists, Sculptors and Allied Trades. Publishing their own newspaper, 'The Mighty Knife' (*El Machete*) they continued crusading, these organised working-men painters, by words and woodcuts.

No Genius In Garret

By 1922 their efforts bore fruit. Mexico's art movement began in earnest. *Then the Government gave employment virtually to every artist.* Painters and sculptors held classes in the local schools, or were engaged as drawing-teachers or art-school inspectors. Many were commissioned to paint frescoes in public buildings, from the magnificent National Palace to libraries and nursery schools.

To this day their conquest holds. The artists have widened their field; many are illustrating books of fairy-tales and histories for school children. Even the new Babies' Hospital, in Mexico City, has delightful murals and handmade toys to cheer its tiny patients.

By the Mexican Government's recognition of art as a necessity, no artist is left to a genius-in-a-garret life, or to depend on the whims of private patrons or neurotic critics. Each one, by his Government commission, is assured of his daily bread. The rest of his time and talent he can use for his personal interests.

This benefits the people too. Even the children at school study from artistically illustrated books! Aesthetic feasts frequently greet the eye, for the frescoes painted by Mexico's greatest artists belong to everyone... they are painted for the people. Usually they portray subjects of national significance... and visions of a Utopian world for workers....

Diego Rivera is the leader of his country's Art Renaissance. This most arresting personality in modern art is gigantic, too, in stature, and in the range of his mental pursuits. He helped considerably to revive the Italian Masters' 'lost' art of mural painting, blending with it his Mexican genius for colouring and harmony, and giving it force by his social ideas, which matured after his stay in Soviet Russia, where he saw a worker's world being formed.

Epic In Paint

Rivera, however, lightly dismisses the outside influences of his work! When I was in Mexico recently, interviewing him, he said: "All I know about mural art I learned from the old Mexican house-painters!'

Actually, thorns in abundance bestrewed his starlingly original artistic path. An individualist, he soon found that his creed was not shared. Instead of abandoning his conceptions to satisfy the protesting public, he redoubled his efforts, and finally imposed his ideas.

Already the world has beaten a path to the National Palace, in Mexico City, to see Rivera's paintings on its walls... an epic of his people's suffering under the Spanish *conquistadores*, and showing his dreams for their future, guided by Marxist precepts. These murals, and his others now being painted in Mexico, depict a nation's history in plastic beauty and colourings unsurpassed in our time.

Equally significant—in fact, considered by many critics to be more important in Mexican art for their matchless technique and bitter social satire—are the murals of shy, retiring José Clemente Orozco. He was the oldest in that Artists' Union.

He had no formal training in art. In school he studied agriculture. Until he was forty, he supported himself by newspaper caricatures and architectural drawings. Yet no one has better illustrated the tragedy and brutality and underworld life of Revolutionary Mexico. To me, part of his great merit lies in his finding visual symbols for a set of invisible values.

Like Rivera, he, too, is well represented in the U.S.A. At Dartmouth College, his series entitled 'An Epic of American Civilisation' was greeted as a notable contribution to mural art. Quantitatively, it composes the largest fresco project yet executed in the United States.

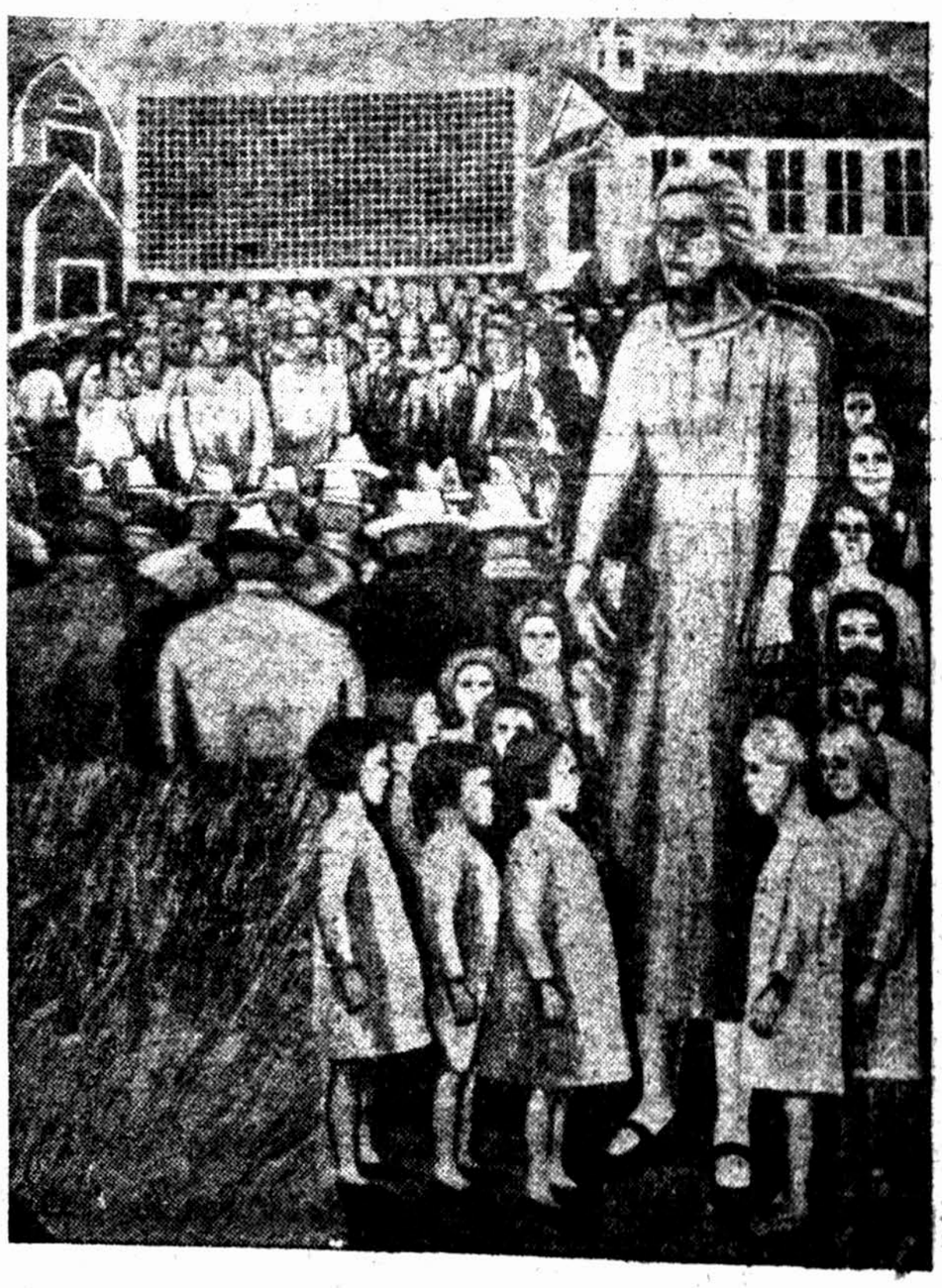
In People's Blood

Completing Mexico's 'Big Three' is David Alfaro Siqueiros, who inter-

MEXICO: MECCA OF MODERN ARTISTS

By Betty Ross

(Courtesy "World Review")



"Anglo-America". Panel by Orozco

mingles labour and political activities with his art career. Only in his middle forties (Orozco is 60 and Rivera 56) he ranks high. His unusual paintings, 'The Sob' and 'The Echo of a Scream', are to be seen in the New York Museum of Modern Art. Both show experiments in new technique.

The works of its outstanding artists show the formal expression of Mexico's esthetic principles; its living form is seen in the taste and expression of beauty, colour, and form, shown by the peasants in their daily life; in their pottery, ornaments, weaving and adornment. In Mexico's twenty-eight states, one certainly finds many wonderful Indian costumes and head-dresses!

In fact, one does not live for long in Mexico before realising that painting is 'in the people's blood.' Jealously, many Indians guard family secrets for making paint. At times, only one colour—green, for instance—has been handed down for generations. That the Indians use dried insects, leaves, vegetables, flowers, even parasites, for mixing colours is no secret. But the

Diego Rivera's wife—herself a famous painter.

"Wine, Women & Flowers" Fresco by Rivera

Toltecs (who flourished about the seventh century) erected monuments of colossal dimensions. Their very name, 'Totlec', became a synonym for 'architect.'

Later came the Mayas. The ruins of their temples and cities—the finest on the American Continent—still proclaim their architectural skill. The Aztecs, some 500 years later, based much of their brilliant culture on the foundations of these earlier peoples.

When men in England were still painting their bodies blue, Mexican Indians were already modelling noble works in jade, stone or clay. Most of their art was ceremonial, dedicated to their principal gods, and to the goddesses of Rain and of Corn.

These early Mexicans managed to build temples with a thousand columns each one carved differently; Pyramids to the Sun and Moon; also vast sport grounds, with friezes showing the players at the game (those with decapitated heads were the losers!) Their stone work is as delicate as lace. The necklaces and ornaments they fashioned of gold, silver, shells and precious stones.

All these things I have seen, at the sites of their ruined cities, Palenque, Uxmal, Chichen-Itza and in the centuries-old Maya tomb that was being opened before my eyes.

First Encounte

Mexican art has served its country in still another manner, Because all the archaic cultures that arose there left specimens of their sculpture, pottery and jewelery, archaeologists have been able to reconstruct much of the pattern of Mexico's early life. The hieroglyphics carved on monuments have yielded many important dates in American history.

Little did these Indians dream that 2,000 years later, in 1941, New York's Museum of Modern Art would exhibit their work! And display plastic forms that had been developed by the Olmec, Toltec, Maya, Tarascan, Aztec and other Indians, whose era ended before the Spanish Conquest. The smallest figure exhibited was an owl's head of silver—only half an inch across. The largest was a gigantic, 9 ft. statue to the Goddess of the Earth and Death, weighing some two tons.

The Indians' first encounter the th: European spirit came duringwith Conquest: Spanish sculptors and painters trained them as helpers. As the native artist was given greater freedom, churches, altars, and decorated interiors began showing a rich profusion in gilding, carving, and colour. This characterised the Colonial Art of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The churches of that day are landmarks throughout the Republic.

In Mexico City, adjoining the great cathedral which stands on the site of an ancient Aztec temple, is a Museum of Religious Art, where paintings, sculpture and rare tapestries of the Colonial Period are carefully preserved.

Introduced at the same time was the Folk Art—of lacquer bowls, sarape (blanket) weaving, feather-work, wood carving and kindred crafts. These were taught by the Spanish friars, such as the notable Don Vasco de Quiroga, who moved from one village to another, imparting instruction in different types of handwork, which subsist to this day as means of livelihood.

Aesthetic Achievement

This peasant art flourishes gaily. To preserve all its phases, Roberto Montenegro, whose exquisite paintings give him prestige as a modern as well as academic painter, founded the Museum of Popular Art about ten years ago. Although recently appointed Director of the Palace of Fine Arts, he still searches the countryside for unusual specimens of local handcraft!

These add zest to travel in Mexico! Wherever I went, from primitive village to sophisticated capital, I found different colours and designs in costumes, toys, tiles, textiles. Everything has a quality of aesthetic achievement and resourcefulness—from angels; figures on holiday breads, animals and fruit made of sugar-candy, painted pottery, bubble-glass pitchers. How skilfully fashioned are the miniature legs and arms of gold and silver, dating from an old religious custom of giving the church these gifts, symbolising that the saints have effected cures in the donors' limbs!

Nineteenth-century art owed much to the political cartoons of Guadalupe Posada, considered the greatest artist of that day. His noted contemporary was José Maria Velasquez, outstanding landscape painter. In his class at the Fine Arts School was a most assiduous young pupil—Diego Rivera.

That youth's Mexican roots sprang about 150 years ago, when his Spanish grandfather settled in Mexico, and married a Portuguese Jewish girl. Their first-born took a Mexican wife. Was their son, Diego Rivera, destined to set the pattern that many of his gifted countrymen followed? For he was the first to abandon his classical training, and instead open out new horizons.

combination—that is! The makers of toys, sweets, and pottery, guard their secrets, too... *even the women!*

Are women represented in Mexico's art? Certainly! In Aztec days, women shared men's occupations, and were taught reading, writing, ciphering, dancing, singing in chorus. They were even initiated into the secrets of astronomy (and astrology). It is, therefore, not surprising to find them prominent in Mexico's art... and also holding government posts in art schools and classrooms.

Outstanding is Frida Kahlo (the wife of Diego Rivera) who paints, sometimes, introspective and morbid studies of emotions and feelings, yet with rare beauty and delicacy, establishing her as leader of the Surrealist school. The buxom Maria Izquierdo's vigorous, colourful compositions reflect her Indian background and her religious feeling.

Younger Painters

Many other able and original painters in Mexico—of both sexes—are giving vigour and movement to its artistic life. Of the younger generation, many show exceptional promise. Many paintings still, quite undeservedly, remain in the shadow of the three best known artists, with whose works they are inevitably compared.

To achieve this Artists' State, Mexicans served their apprenticeship hundreds of years *before* Columbus discovered America.

Mexican Art reached the zenith of its first esthetic expression when the

"Hispano-America". The Latin-American peasant protests against Imperialism and exploiters

War-Time Life In Britain

Mr. Bank Offical Goes To The Country

The war has brought to the professional man in Britain changes he never knew before.

Imagine him to be an official in the head office of a bank, normally in London, but evacuated to the country. Age 55 (too old for conscription), married with two children. Has a son aged 20, who is a medical student (medical, science and engineering students, totalling about 23,000, are not conscripted as are practically all other males of student age, but liable to service after graduating). His son's already strenuous hospital course is made more difficult by flying-bomb attacks (interrupted examinations, emergency casualties, etc.) His daughter, aged 23, left a good office job to join the Women's Land Army (primitive life on land at a minimum of 22s. 6d. per week plus board and lodging). His wife is a full-timer in the Women's Voluntary Service and on the Committee of the local Women's Institute.

12-Hour Day

His working hours are much longer than in peace-time, sometimes up to 12 hours per day. The number of men in his category has been reduced by 55 per cent, of which only 11 per cent has been replaced by women.

For safety and to ensure continuity of work, his bank was evacuated from London early in the war. Thus he and his wife became two of the 22,500,000 civilians who have moved during the war.

The bank also found a house for them: otherwise billets or a hostel would have been provided by the local authority or by the Ministry of Labour through such an organisation as the National Service Hostels Corporation.

Evacuation meant separation from his son as well as daughter. Up to 1941, he could use his basic petrol ration for occasional visits by his own car, but now he is dependent on passenger trains, with 125 per cent heavier loads.

His London house, purchased through a building society, first had the railings removed for salvage, and was then requisitioned by the Borough to house the bombed-out.

Income-Tax

With the present cost of living bonus, his income is £1,000. The income-tax he has to pay, reckoning allowances for his wife and son, is £326 (in 1939 it would have been £128). He gets an annual post-war credit of £48. If he saves on the average rate for the country, this will be £200 per year out of his income.

He has also devoted a considerable amount of capital to "large savings." He is the chairman of the local Savings Group, of which there are almost 300,000 in the country. "Large savings" (War Loan, National War Bonds and Savings Bonds) amount to about £5,000 millions: "small" savings (savings certificates, defence bonds and increases in savings bank deposits) to about £3,000 millions.

He has also contributed generously to special appeal (Hospital flag days, broadcast appeals, Air Raid Distress Funds, Aid to Russia, Aid to China, etc.).

"Cash And Carry"

His wife has little time, so he often does the shopping. Some stores still run delivery vans, "pooling" journeys with other shops to save fuel, but all prefer a "cash and carry" customer. Cash payment eliminates book-keeping man-hours on accounts.

Shortage of paper-bags (supply 12½ per cent of normal) increases the difficulty of shopping. Ration-books are comprehensive (the ingenious system of a Cambridge mathematician) but a puzzle to the uninitiated. The food purchaseable is austere compared with peace-time (margarine replacing most of butter, one joint of meat per week for a household, fresh fruit scarce, more potatoes used.) But the Ministry of Food's frequent announcements in the Press contain recipes for making the best of rations. Restaurant meal are not rationed, though restricted to two main courses, and to 5s. in price. All classes use war-time British Restaurants where a good meal can be had for much less. The average level of clothes prices is up by 66 per cent. The purchase of a gent's overcoat, suit, a pair of shoes and two pairs of socks would use up over a year's supply of coupons.

"Non-utility" clothes are subject to a purchase tax of up to 100 per cent, which applies to all luxury goods, for example, jewellery, leather bags, etc. (result: a handbag costing 5s. before the war now costs £3.) It is understandable that the total quantity of goods and services purchased fell by 21 per cent.

Much other indirect taxation is paid, for example, on cigarettes (1s. 9d. on 20—5½d. before the war), and spirits (39s. 4d. on a quart of whisky, 18s. 6d. before the war).

Household Chores

His maid was called up for the A.T.S., so he helps his wife with the household chores. Materials are scarce for example, brooms and brushes are 40 per cent of pre-war supply. The building trade has only half the pre-war number of workers, and these are busy repairing the war damage; so one has to put his own washers on taps, etc. He has also learnt to mend his own shoes, as the shortage of cobblers means long delay in repairs.

Although working hours are much longer, he has managed to crowd a number of voluntary activities into his spare time. He is one of the 1,250,000 part-time Civil Defence workers, a volunteer himself, but now all civilians in "active" age-groups are liable.

He is registered as one of Britain's nearly 1,000,000 blood donors: it is estimated that donors are needed to save one life. The Second Army alone has used the blood of more than 300,000 donors.

He is also one of the army of 5,000,000 gardeners in the "Dig For Victory" campaign: ornamental flower-beds and lawns are given over to vegetables. He is also the local Salvage.

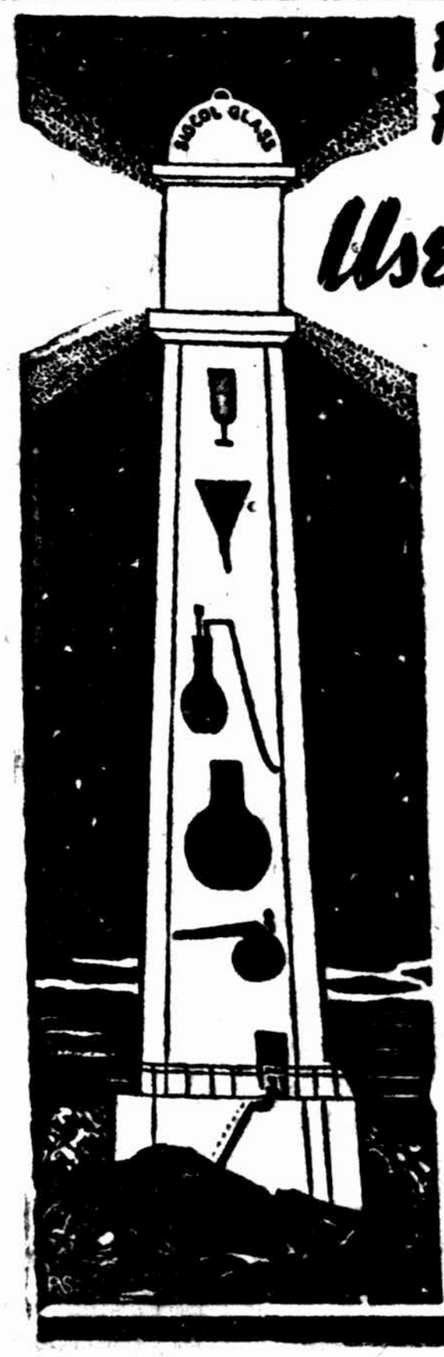
Recreation

Although an enthusiastic book-buyer, he has given several hundred volumes to the local book drive (in which the local public library sorts out books for salvage, for the Services Book Fund, and selected books to restore bombed libraries).

He was an enthusiastic peace-time golfer, but the course has now been ploughed up, contributing to the 7,000,000 acres of permanent grass ploughed during the war. He plays cricket in the summer against the local search-light team, also watches first-class matches, the entrance fees assisting Service charities (total £12,000 in a year).

During business visits to London (the regulations restrict temporary stay in a hotel to four nights), he is still able to visit theatres (though some bombed out).

There are local concerts by travelling orchestras under the auspices of the Council for the Encouragement of Music and Arts. In the evening, he can still listen to two alternative radio programmes, but cannot afford gramophone records, of which supplies are down to 55 per cent of pre-war.



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THE ILL-FATED FORT DUFFERIN

(Continued From Page 3)

poor, weak Theba surrendered without even a Semblance of resistance, on Nov. 28, 1885.

Inscrutable indeed are the ways of imperial annexations!

Political Prison

To return to Mandalay after annexation of Upper Burma, all the buildings in the Fort were used as government offices, jail and for other public departments. For some days, the Upper Burma Club was housed in one of them. Military hospitals were also inside the fort for some time. And Lokmanya Tilk when he was sentenced to transportation in 1908, was taken to Mandalay to be interned in the fort area of King Thebaw. There were many other political prisoners from India, particularly from Bengal, who had spent some years in Fort Dufferin.

The now famous hill near Mandalay is about 950 ft. high and lies between the Fort and the Irravaddy. From the top of the hill, a fine view of the city can be had. The whole of the town lies at the mercy of the occupant of the hill. Well constructed stairs lead to the hill and they have strong roof erected over them. It is a long series of steps over 700 in number and at every step literally you meet a Buddha.

There are many huge monasteries on the hill itself, with beautiful decorations on the walls and the solid square pillars. Many and varied images of Buddha are enshrined here in different monasteries built for them. For instance, there is a huge Buddha standing, overlooking the capital that lies at his feet and pointing to the palace of Mindon. There is another statue of Gautam in robes royal before he had renounced the worldly pleasures for the life of an ascetic.

All the works of art and beautiful paintings are bound to go the way of the wooden carvings in the palace of Thebaw. The Burmans will see to that—that they are immediately restored because their charities are generous and every one makes it a point to earmark at least a tenth of his earnings for religious endowments and public services such as schools and asylums for the old, the lame or the blind. That is why we find the Buddhistic shrines in Burma richly endowed and amply provided.

Historically speaking, Arakan pagoda has interesting story to tell; the image of Gautama seated in the Padmasana style measures more than 12ft. from the pedestal to the head; it is seated on a pedestal 7 ft. high. This huge brass image was brought all the way over the difficult hills and dales from Arakan in 1784. It is believed that it was cast some time during the second century A.D.

Many more pagodas, with long traditional history behind them are to be found in Mandalay which city stretches along the Irrawaddy for miles together; it occupies an area of 25sq. miles. Religious buildings alone cover 2 sq. miles.

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CLOTHE NAKED BENGAL: CASEY'S S. O. S. TO DELHI

BUT WAVELL SAYS "ALL IS WELL IN INDIA"

India Govt. To Rush Trainloads Of Textiles While No Racket Will Be Tolerated

New Delhi, March 24. The "United Press" learns that Mr. R. G. Casey, Bengal Governor, has written to Sir Azizul Haque, Member, Industries and Civil Supplies, Government of India, expressing concern over the cloth situations in Bengal and urging the need for the Centre's help in this direction.

In view of the extremely serious situation in Bengal, the Government of India have arranged to send from Bombay a few wagonloads of cloth and it is expected that until the situation is slightly relieved, about 15 wagons may be despatched daily to Bengal.

The Government's decision in this regard is expected to be announced in the Central Assembly next week.

WAVELL'S COMPLACENCY

LONDON, March 23: Lord Wavell, on his arrival in London told a United Press of America correspondent, "All is well in India."

Then he was asked whether he felt hopeful over the situation, he did not reply.

India Govt. Won't Tolerate Any Racket As In Food Famine

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Arrangements have been made for a special train to carry cloth from Bombay to Calcutta almost immediately to meet cloth scarcity in Bengal.

The Government of India have now arranged for trainload of cloth for Bengal. Feeling here is that unless Bengal is made to put its house in order there may be a cloth famine in the rest of India. For Bengal profiteers will continue to trade in black market and smuggle out cloth to China and Bengal would rearrange its propaganda machine to attract the country's cloth on humanitarian ground. In the end the Government of India will be called upon to meet another deficit of eight crores as it did last year on political grounds. Government of India so far appear to determined to stop this racket.

Soviet Pincer On Berlin

MOSCOW, March 24. From Reuter's special correspondent: A full-scale Soviet offensive against Berlin is expected to break at any moment. Huge Soviet air fleets are believed to be dispersed among Brandenburg and the Pomeranian forests.

The Soviet offensive will probably take the form of a wide pincer movement on the Reich capital and observers here expect that after encircling the city Marshal Zhukov will bring up his Stalingrad veterans to launch street battles for the garrison's destruction.

After splitting the German grouping around Danzig and Gdynia, Marshal Rokossovsky's forces were today pounding the two ports. The Germans have brought out heavy naval units including cruisers and destroyers which are sending high velocity shells over the heads of the trapped garrisons at Soviet positions. The main Soviet effort is to-day aimed at broadening the wedge which was driven through to the coast at Soppot in order to remove any chance of the German garrison in Nanzig and Gdynia linking up again.

Marshal Koniev's troops are believed already to have crossed the frontier from Upper Silesia into Czechoslovakia.

RUSSIANS ENTER NEISSE

LONDON, March 24 (Reuter).—The German News Agency military commentator, Col. Ernst von Hammer, said today that a powerful Russian battle group has entered Neisse, 30 miles south-west of Oppeln in Upper Silesia.

Mahatma And States

BOMBAY, Friday (A.P.I.)—Mr. Jainarayan Vyas, Secretary, All-India States People Conference, who had gone to Wardha to consult Mahatma Gandhi returned to Bombay today. He proposes to call a meeting of those members of the Standing Committee who are out of jail to place before them the views of Mahatma Gandhi.

Manilal Gandhi For India

DURBAN, March 24, (Reuter): Mr. Manilal Gandhi, second son of Mahatma Gandhi and editor of the weekly publication "Indian Opinion" will leave for India shortly with his wife and children. Mr. Manilal says that he wishes to be with father and expects to remain in India for about a year.

SMALL SURPLUS IN C. P. BUDGET

NAGPUR, March 24, (A. P. I.): A small surplus of 1.57 lakhs is anticipated in the budget estimates of the Government of C. P. and Berar published to-day. The total revenue for 1945/46 is estimated at Rs. 948,14 lakhs and expediture in the Revenue account 740,27 lakhs. Out of the difference, 16,30 lakhs representing the excess of Land Revenue collections over the standard figure will be transferred to the deposit head "appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt" and Rs. 190 lakhs will be transferred to the Post-war Reconstruction and development Fund.

A Press Communique on the budget says that no fresh taxation is proposed for 1945/46.

STOP PRESS

ALLIES HAVE 13-MILE BRIDGEHEAD

LONDON, March 24 (Reuter).—Sixteen hours after Field Marshal Montgomery launched the all-out offensive across the Rhine came a frontline report that Allied troops had already established a bridgehead on a 13-mile front on the far bank of the river and had pressed on the three miles further east.

COLOMBO, March 24.

In the match between the combined Services XI and the All-India XI the latter had scored 164 for 4 at the close of the day's play.

NEW RED OFFENSIVE

MOSCOW, March 24 (Reuter). The Red Army has launched a new offensive south-west of Budapest, Marshal Stalin announced in an Order of the Day tonight.

COMMANDOS DRIVEN BACK TO SEA

LONDON, March 24 (Reuter). The German communique today said: British commandos who landed on the Isle of Calchi, west of Rhodes were driven back to the sea.

COMBINED ASSAULT ACROSS LOWER RHINE

Allies Enter Rees: "Last Round Going Extremely Well," Says "Monty"

LONDON, March 24 (Reuter): FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S FORCES, STRIKING ACROSS THE LOWER RHINE ON A BROAD FRONT IN WHAT MAY BE THE DECISIVE BATTLE FOR GERMANY, WENT INTO ATTACK TO-DAY WITH A COMBINED ASSAULT BY LAND, AIR AND NAVAL FORCES, REPORTED A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE FROM SHAEF, PARIS, TO-DAY.

ASSAULT GOING WELL

At Field-Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters it was stated that the assault was "going extremely well." Ground troops have crossed the Rhine north of Ruhr in an offensive towards the heart of Germany.

Prime Minister Churchill was at Field-Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters when the attack was launched.

Reuter's special correspondent at Montgomery's Headquarters said that the attack was made in the areas of Wesel, big German strongpoint 500 yards from the east bank of the Rhine, 12 miles north of Duisburg. Rees, a little further north-west and Xanten near the west bank of the Rhine, west of Wesel.

The Scottish troops who crossed the Rhine last night have linked up with the airborne forces dropped this morning within range of Allied guns, reports a B. B. C. correspondent on the western front. A bridgehead has now been established on a 25,000-yard front. Some troops have already advanced three miles east of the Rhine, the correspondent adds.

The First British Commando Brigade is still fighting in Wesel, and Rees is still partly held by the Germans.

A B. B. C. war correspondent tonight reported from the American Ninth Army sector: "Resistance is stiff on the southern flank of the bridgehead but it is being dealt with."

The Commander of Wesel has been captured and Maj-Gen. Deutsch, commanding the flak forces in the area, has been killed.

Allied troops have entered Rees. Some hundreds of prisoners have been taken including elements of the enemy Eighth Parachute Division.

KESSELRING HAS 35 DIVISIONS.

Reuter's military correspondent states that Field Marshal Kesselring has massed 35 divisions in the area under Parachute General Kurt Student and if Field Marshal Montgomery succeeds in breaching the German defences it will mean the collapse of organised German resistance in the west.

Field Marshal Montgomery is faced by a German concentration almost 10 times strong as that which opposed General Patton's breakthrough in Normandy, but the attacking force is also immeasurably stronger.

Some days must elapse before the full weight of the Allied land strength can be brought to bear on the Germans.

THIRD ARMY'S PROGRESS

United States Third Army men have rapidly expanded their bridgehead across the Rhine today. Troops continued to pour across the river.

The Germans reported that General Patton's Third Army troops have burst across the river in two places, near Oppenheim, 10 miles south of Mainz, and near Worms, 10 miles further south.

BASLE.—Unconfirmed reports say that the French First Army has crossed the Rhine at Rastat, south-west of Karlsruhe.

Gen. Eisenhower last night advised all women and children to heed his previous warning to flee the Ruhr for their lives.

"MONTY'S" MESSAGE

The following message from Field Marshal Montgomery was read out to all troops of the 21st Army Group: "On February 7 I told you that we were going into the ring for the final and last round: There would be no time limit: We would continue fighting until our opponent was knocked out. The last round is going very well on both sides of the ring—and overhead."

ARAB LEAGUE NAMES EGYPTIAN AS SECRETARY-GENERAL

CAIRO, March 24. (Globe): An appendix to the constitution of the Arab League says. "Signatory states in the present agreement have unanimously named Abdul Rahman Azzam Bey as secretary-general of the League of Arab States. "This appointment is valid for two years."

Churchill's Daughter In Divorce Case

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, MARCH 24

Vic Oliver is seeking divorce from Sarah Churchill, the Premier's daughter. The undefended case, coming up for hearing on Monday before Justice Henn Collins, appears in the printed list marked "specially fixed".

Wavell Gets Down To Work

Labour To Be Called In At Later Stage

LONDON, March 24. (Reuter): Lord Wavell has lost no time in settling down to work on his arrival from India. He arrived at the India Office this morning and started to tackle the jobs confronting him.

KING FAROUK RECEIVES WAVELL.

Field Marshal Lord Wavell made a short stay at Cairo on his way to England. He was received by King Farouk at Abdin Palace.

In the latter stages of the consultations here, writes "Globe's" political correspondent, Labour Ministers and, especially, Mr. Greenwood, will be called in and full weight will be given to Labour's views if only because it could well be that a Labour Administration will eventually be called upon to implement decisions taken now.

'C.R.' ON 'MERCY' MISSION

NEW DELHI, March 24 (U.P.I.)—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari met Sir John Thorne, Secretary to the Governor-General (Public), at the Secretariat today in connection, it is understood, with mercy petition of the two accused sentenced to death in the Kulsekharapatnam Case.

It is learnt that the mercy petitions are still under consideration of the Governor-General.

Mercy Petition To Viceroy

MEERUT, March 24 (U.P.I.)—At a meeting of the Meerut Congress Assembly it was decided to forward to the Governor of the United Provinces a mercy petition on behalf of the five youngmen of Jaunpur who have been sentenced to death in connection with the August disturbances.

DOMINION STATUS FOR FR. INDO-CHINA

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, March 24.

The French Council of Ministers has decided to grant Indo-China Dominion Status after its liberation. It seems clear that the post-war French colonial empire will be based upon British lines—a Federation presided over by the Governor-General.

26 KILLED IN AIR CRASH

KHARTOUM, March 24, (Reuter): All occupants 25 Americans and one British officer—were killed when a United States Service plane crashed at Shendi near Kartoum to-day.

Hydari Mission Concludes Discussion

LONDON, March 24 (Reuter): The Hydari Mission has now concluded its discussion with His Majesty's Government and is now on the point of returning to India.

When asked by Reuter what the Mission had achieved, Sir Akbar Hydari said, "We have not done so badly."

No Br. Ban On Windsors

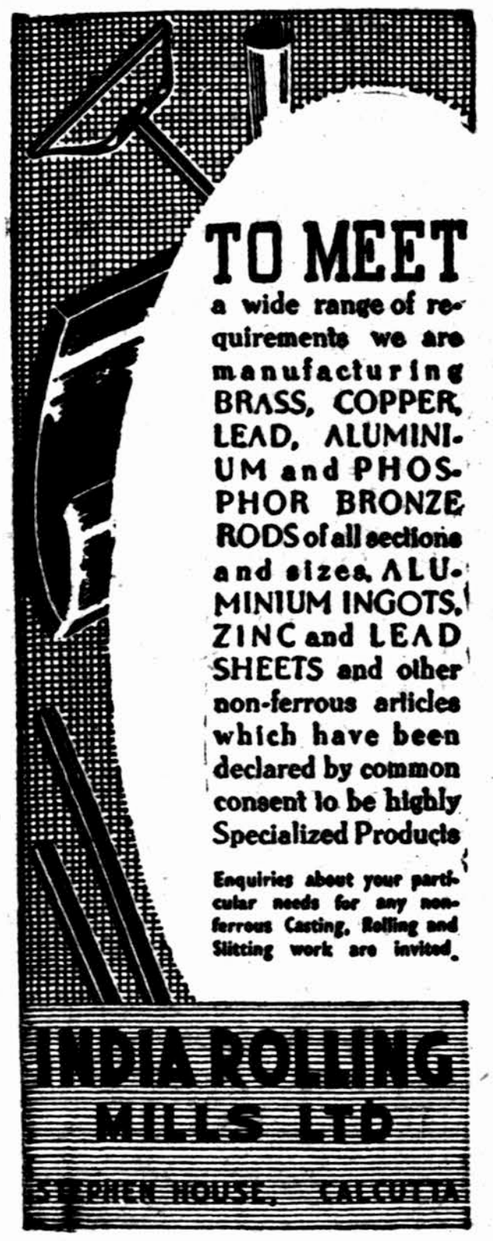
LONDON, March 24 (U.P.A.)—United Press of America enquiries established definitely that no ban has been imposed against the Windsor's return to England either by the Royal Family or the British Government.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY)

New York, March 24

Previous Closing	21 75
To-day's Opening	21 77
Difference	+02
To-day's Closing	21 73
Difference	—02



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WAR GIFTS FUND RACE MEETING.

PUNTERS HAVE ANOTHER LEAN DAY AT MAHALUXMI

Blue Pencil Annexes Russian Army Cup

By Our Racing Correspondent

Favourites in most events failed to oblige when the first day of the War Gifts Fund meeting was run off.

Rumour was afloat from the early noon that most Gwalior candidates would not participate in the proceedings as the Maharaja was unable to fulfil the engagement but to the astonishment of many, two Gwalior candidates scored at fascinating odds while a couple of recent good winners who stood good chances were withdrawn at the last minute, and left behind incompetent bracket companions.

The first division of the Royal Indian Navy Cup ended in a dead-heat for Prince Buland and Filmindia who co-shared favouritism. Britt who piloted the latter, lodged an objection against Prince Buland and after a lengthy enquiry it was overruled by the Stewards. In this connection, I wish to mention that Filmindia as an odds on favourite only three days back failed off from the money under the most inefficient and unsatisfactory handling of Raffaele and the authorities failed to come out so far with a satisfactory explanation. I fear if they have even gone deep in the matter. Failing this, I consider it as an urgent and special matter for investigation.

Meherjee and Capt Lad were the successful trainers. Each pulled a double for their patrons. Billy Evans alone distinguished in the saddle with a double.

The dead-heat in the eighth race permitted double payment in the treble event pool. Those 248 punters who solved the pool with Prince Buland collected each Rs. 263-8-0 while 225 punters who worked out on Filmindia also collected Rs. 290-8-0 per ticket.

Following are the results:—

THE NETHERLANDS PLATE—(Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

Mr. B. N. Mehta's HORMAZDIYAR, 9-0, K. Hassan ... 1
Mrs. E. M. Bleach's SHANGHAI, 9-0, B. Khalil 2
M/s. Ibrahim and Dossa's COMPETITOR, 8-10, Virsingh 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's PASSING SHOW, 9-0, Chavan 4

Won by 2 1/2 lengths, Shorthead, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1m. 37 3-5 secs.
Not run—Time Switch.
Tote paid Rs. 43 for win; and Rs. 17, 50, 40 for place.

THE CHINA STAKES—(Div. III)—5 Furlongs.

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's GINGER GIRL, 8-7, B. McQuade 1
Mr. M. P. Jain's KAMDHENU, 8-7, Whiteside 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's BHARAT JYOTI, 8-7, Roberts 3
M/s. I. A. G. and M. A. G. Molokhar's BLACK VELVET, 8-7, Farukshah 4

Won by 3/4 length, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1m. 5 3-5 secs.
Not run: Jeewan Jyoti, Miss Gwalior, Khilouna, Princess Farida.
Tote paid Rs. 32 for win; and Rs. 16, 26, 17 for places.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY CUP—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's BLUE PENCIL, 9-4, Roberts 1
Mr. Adi H. Billimoria's SAY WHEN, 9-4, Burn 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's TRUSTY, 7-11, Chavan 3
M/s. C. J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's CHIRAG, 7-7, Khade 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1m. 55 secs.
Not run: Passing Bell, Typhoon, Star Hunt, Manjri Delight, Broadcast, Firouze.
Tote paid Rs. 46 for win; and Rs. 21, 17, 34 for places.

THE CHINA STAKES—(Div. II)—5 Furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's MEENAXI, 8-7, Roberts 1
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's MOVING PICTURE, 8-7, Khade 2
H. H. Maharaja of Bhavnagar's DAWN, 8-7, Jones 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PEARL MAHAL, 8-7, Raffaele 4

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; 1 1/2 lengths; 1/2 length.
Time: 1m. 4 secs.
Not run: Silver Seal, Passion Flower.
Tote paid Rs. 114 for win; and Rs. 29, 21, 27 for places.

THE NETHERLANDS PLATE—(Div. 1)—7 Furlongs.

Mr. F. A. Irani's MOSAKI PASHA, 9-0, Brace 1
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's SHREE RANJIT, 9-0, Kheem Singh 2
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's BURHAN II, 9-4, Dar 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's RAJENDRA, 9-4, Roberts 4

Won by 2 lengths, Neck, Shorthead.
Time: 1m. 37 2-5 secs.
Not run: Red Blinkers, Isfoog, Queen Hamiyah, Patriot.
Tote paid Rs. 25 for win; and Rs. 14, 18, 64 for places.

THE INDIAN ARMY CUP—1 1/2 Miles.

Mr. B. R. Gupta's WALDYE, 8-6, Evans 1
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's FLOWER OF CALCUTTA, 8-6, Jones 2
Mr. R. S. Rani's DAHMAN RAMZI, 8-8, H. Singh ... 3
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's ZAHIR, 7-9, Khade 4

Won by 1 1/4 lengths, Short head, 1 length.
Time: 2ms. 57 secs.
Not run: Wellington, Ward al Jiyad.
Tote paid Rs. 33 for win; and Rs. 14, 14, 22 for places.

THE CHINA STAKES—(Div. I)—5 Furlongs.

Mr. P. H. Vaswani's MORTON DAISY, 8-7, Rook 1
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's CHOCOLATE BABY, 8-7, Khade 2
M/s. Hope and A. L. J. Talib's DULHAN, 8-7, Kheem Singh ... 3
Mr. Jacob Heskel's KILLARNEY, 8-7, Evans 4

Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, Neck.
Time: 1m. 2 2-5 secs.
Not run: Kamal Prabha, Prem Devi, Jaltarang, Love's Gift, Aalam Bano.
Tote paid Rs. 124 for win: and Rs. 30, 21, 37 for places.

THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY CUP—(Div. I)—1 1/4 Miles.

Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's PRINCE BULAND, 9-7, Evans 1
Messrs. B. Patel and D. K. Parker's FILMINDIA, 8-12, Britt 2
Mr. S. G. Bhopatkar's SHAKUNTALA, 8-11, Brace 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's BISMARK, 9-6, Roberts 4

Dead heat, Head, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 ms. 10 2-5 secs.
Not run: Nishat, Love Me, Hectic.
Tote paid Rs. 18, 18 for win; and Rs. 13, 14, 14 for places.
Brackets: (Bismark, Nishat) (Birthday Morn, So What) (Love Me, Flower of Baroda).

THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY CUP—(Div. II)—1 1/4 Miles.

Major A. Svamvur's HERE'S HOW, 8-4, Raut 1
M/s. Ali Akbar and Maniar's TANGENT, 8-5, Mull Singh ... 2
Mr. K. N. Multani's PERSEPOLIS, 8-2, Sumersingh 3
Messrs. B. Patel and D. K. Parker's MAID OF HONOUR, 9-2, B. Khalil 4

Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 ms. 12 1/5 secs.
Not run: Flower of Lashkar, Jameela.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win; and Rs. 17, 27, 56 for places.

THE AMERICAN PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Mr. R. S. Irani's COUGAR, 8-3, H. Singh 1
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's SAPODIL, 9-4, Burn 2
Mr. Chandra Mohan's A LA GRANDE, 9-5, Evans 3
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's COBALT, 8-5, B. Khalil 4

Not run: Star of Sirohi.
Tote paid Rs. 152 for win; and Rs 32, 20, 22 for places.
Treble Pool paid on Blue Pencil Waldye and Prince Buland Rs. 263/8. Tickets sold 248 and on B. Pencil, Waldye and Filmindia Rs. 290/8. Tickets sold 225 only.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

The Bengal Club Cup League, conducted by the Indian Football League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana's ground, Parel, every year, will commence in the second week of April. It is open to purely Indian teams only. Entries for same will close on March 31. Further particulars from the Hon. Secretary, Indian Football League, Sri Krishna Nivas, Hospital Avenue, Parel.

Fined For Hoarding

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pranjiwandas Jamnadas, Proprietor of Messrs. P. Vrajlal & Co., who was charged under Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo 3 months' simple imprisonment, by Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

ACROLEP
FOR FIRST AID
IN
BURNS & SCALDS

BURNT YOUR FINGER? SCORCHED YOUR SKIN?

Apply 'ACROLEP' immediately and get prompt relief. It is an antiseptic cream powerfully healing and soothing for burns and scalds.

ALSO USEFUL IN
Blisters, Insect bites, Ulcer, Cuts, Sun-burn etc.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY,

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Lamington Chambers,
Lamington Road,
Bombay 4.

STAYFAST
SHAVING BRUSH

Sole Distributors:—
M. G. SHAHANI & CO.
Karachi, Bombay, Delhi, & Calcutta.

INSANITY
Hysteria, epilepsy, insomnia, violentmania, blood pressure, mental and nervous disorders are now treated by doctors with
LUNEGON
A high-grade ethical product with an open formula, which contains no dangerous drugs. Quick in action, easy to use. Bottle of 50 tablets Rs. 4 at all chemists-free literature from:

HERING & KENT,
P. O. Box 323 (B. C. B.)
Opp. Lloyd's Bank
261-63 Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone: 24297
Stockists: P. M. Zaveri & Co.
Princess St., Bombay 2.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, March 23, (U.P.A.)—The grains market was listless on the Chicago Commodity Exchange today.

Considerable weakness developed under the leadership of wheat which was attributed to favourable war news.

Rye prices were firm because of recent high export sales.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 12, 2001.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 10, 1364.
Parsi: Meher 23, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-39 A.M., Sunset 7-51 P.M.
Hightide: 11-15, 23-56, Lowtide: 5-37, 17-30.

To-day's Engagements

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH: Festival Day for Harijan and non-Harijan families will be observed at the Gowalia Tank Maidan to-day (Sunday)

SANGEET NIKETAN: Programme of Sitar recital by Sjt. Ravi Shankar at Forbes Hall, near the Congress House to-day at 5-0 p.m.

GUJARAT ART & MUSIC CIRCLE: Vocal music by Rasulanbai (Benares) at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Opera House, to-day at 4-30 p.m.

KARNATAK STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The postponed General Body meeting to-day at 10-00 p.m. at 179, Bazargate Street, Fort.

PEDNEKAR GOUD-SARASWAT BRAHMIN HITAWARDHAK MANDAL: Annual general meeting at 4 p.m. in Orient High School, Kelewadi, Girgaon.

HOMOTOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

Bombay Homoeopathic Association, Silver Jubilee, Homoeopathic College Hospital Fund, benefit performance at 5 p.m. to-day at Bai Sunderabai Hall.

MODERN HEALTH HOME: Fifth Annual Social Gathering at Ram Narain Ruia College, Matunga, G. I. P., to-day at 5 p.m. Major S. R. Bamji, J. P presiding.

VIDYANAGAR ENGLISH SCHOOL, Dhokavada, Alibag: Awarding the Kendall Humanity Medal to pupil M. R. Mhatre to-day at 6-15 p. m. Sardar Rao Bahadur Tendulkar to preside.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: Today (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opp. Churchgate Station. Hambandaji and Sermon at 6-15 p.m. Philosophy Class conducted by Dastoor Bode.

BENGAL CLUB MUSIC COMPETITION: Under the auspices of the Literary Section of the Bengal Club, there will be a music competition at the A. C. Chatterji Memorial Hall, Anglo-Bengali School, Naigaum, today (Sunday) at 6 p.m.

SEAMEN'S UNION

A meeting will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. at Mostantalau, Nagpada, to demand the payment of 1944, War Allowance, Rotation System in order to eliminate bribery and corruption and new nallis only to those whose relatives have served and died as seamen.

SOUTH INDIANS' WELFARE SOCIETY: Annual Parents' Day and Prize Distribution Ceremony of the South Indian Society's High School to-day at 5-45 p.m. at Khalsa College Hall. Mr. I. H. Taunton, Adviser, will preside.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION AT MATUNGA

Under the joint auspices of Matunga and Sion Congress Samitee the monthly Flag Salutation will be performed to-day at 9 a.m. at the compound of Bhuta Niwas, Vincent Road, Matunga

AT SANTA CRUZ

Monthly Flag Salutation to-day at 9 a.m. and monthly Mass Spinning at 9-15 a.m. at Bajajwadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

IN "G" WARD

Flag Salutation ceremony today at 9 a.m. in all the following six talukas: Dadar, Mahim, Prabhadevi, Lower Parel, Love Grove and Worli.

DON'T WORRY FOR YOUR EYES
AND SPECTACLES MUST NOT BE WORN

Do not be careless when your eyesight is decreasing day by day. You know it is due to the weakness of optic nerves and one day these optic nerves if they will not get proper treatment will not be able to work at all and the result will be cataract in your eyes of many other diseases.

YOU CAN GET RID OF WITH KANWAL KALORIUM

Start using Kanwal Kalorium, prepared from fresh lotus flowers Rass. The very first application of it strengthens the optic nerves and cures corneal capacity, glaucoma chronic trachoma, the ulcers of the eyes, cataract and all other eye diseases and guarantees to bring back the eyesight to its normal. Price Rs. 5 Kanwal Kalorium Special which cures very easily all cases except born blindness or destroyed eye Rs. 12 Doctors may get the sample at half price.

KAVIRAJ L. SINGRA
B. A. V. B., (B. C. B.)
GAWALMANDI, LAHORE

PLEA FOR UNION OF JOURNALISTS

Mr. Gokhale's Address To Maharashtrian Newspapermen

SHOLAPUR, March 24 (A.P.I.): A plea for establishing an Indian National Union of Journalists on the lines of the National Union of Journalists in Great Britain was made by Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Associated Editor of the "Kesari" of Poona, in his presidential address today to the fifth session of the Marathi Journalists' Conference.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale

Referring to the traditions of the Maharashtra Press Mr. Gokhale emphasised the fact that the pioneers of Marathi journalism at the end of the last century were also fighters in the struggle for India's freedom. Those journalist-leaders, like Lokmanya Tilak, gave to their readers a message of service and sacrifice in the cause of the country. The Maharashtra press since then, he said, has always carried the torch of freedom, despite many fetters like the sedition clause, the Press Act to which are now Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Gokhale warned Indian journalists against the growing influence of capitalists on the Press in the country and, to check this, he suggested the formation of an Indian National Union of Journalists on the lines of the British organisation.

Mr. Gokhale pleaded for a larger representation for the Marathi Press on the All-India Newspapers' Editors Conference.

The fifth Marathi Journalists Conference opened here to-day under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Gokhale. About 125 delegates attended the conference. Rao Bahadur Nagappa Afzulpurkar, President of the Sholapur Municipality, welcomed the President and the delegates. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his speech, traced the growth and development of the Sholapur Press since 1867 under severe hardships and difficulties.

Messages wishing the conference success were received from Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir C. D. Deshmukh, Sir Francis Low, Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, B. G. Kher, G. V. Mavlankar and others.

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 24. (A.P.I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours L.M.T. on 21-3-45.

Allahabad 97 67 0, Bombay 87 69 0, Calcutta 99 76 0, Cawnpore 95 66 0, Cuttack 101 77 0, Darjeeling 63 47 0, Delhi 91 58 0, Dehra Dun 81 50 0, Jacobabad 91 65 0, Karachi 81 71 0, Lahore 79 51 0, Lucknow 95 65 0, Madras 96 77 0, Nagpur 103 72 0, Patna 95 69 0, Peshawar 71 47 0, Shillong 73 58 0, Simla 56 41 0.

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB

Allama Ahmad Shubaili will read a paper on Jabir-ibne-Hyyan, the first Muslim Chemical Scientist, at the monthly meeting of the Dairat-ul-Adab (Literary Circle), Bombay to-day at 5-30 p.m (S. T.) at Rahat Basar Manzil, Mahim.

KATHAKALI PROGRAMME

The famous Kathakali artist Sjt. Kunchu Nair and his disciples will present a programme of Kathakali items to-day 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

SATYAMURTHI ANNIVERSARY

Second Anniversary of the late Sri S. Satyamurthi will be observed today 6-30 p.m. at the South Indian Association. Mr. Nagindas Master, Mayor of Bombay, will preside and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. Y. Nurie, Adam Adil, K. S. R. Iyer, N. C. N. Acharya and others will speak.

B. P. T. DOCKS DEPT.: A largely attended meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Department was held on Thursday under the auspices of B. P. T. Docks Staff Union. The meeting decided to continue the struggle of the workers towards redress of their grievances and appreciated the Chairman's desire to meet the representatives of the Union on the 28th March. In view of the fact that the Chairman showed his inclination to discuss with the Union the meeting decided to advise all workers numbering about 1,500 to receive their earned wages which were refused by them in protest against the management's attitude.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, March 25.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Music from Film. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Rammat Khan (Sitar). 9-30 Yusuf Effendi. 9-45 Hirabai Barodekar. 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-10 Vilayat Husain. 11-45 Andhalyanchi Shala.

12-45 News p.m. News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 5-0 Filmi Sitaren. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Mirashibuwa. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Sundrabai Jadhav. 7-0 Pinakin Trivedi. 7-15 Yusuf Effendi. 7-30 Messages from Indian Troops in Ceylon. 8-0 Instr. Quartet. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Sundrabai Jadhav. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News (E). 9-45 Bankrupt's Balance Sheet (E). 10-0 Die Blutalahne. 10-45 Br. Symphony Orchestra.

KARIM KURANGU LEHAM

Laborious researches and stupendous sacrifices have been our lot in placing before the suffering millions of our Motherland, this supreme gift of Ayurveda.

Extracts of the "Black Monkey", harmoniously blended with Kasturi and the Medical juices of rare Herbs and selected fruits makes our "Karim Kurangu Leham", the greatest challenge to Tuberculosis and Asthma.

This wonderfully rejuvenating tonic is the best for those suffering from Coughs and Rheumatic Complaints. It is highly recommended for Ladies after Delivery.

Dose:—1 tola twice daily—Price for 40 tolas Rs. 5 only.

Proprietor:
K. P. K. KURUP (PACKING & POSTAGE EXTRA)
BHARATHA VAIDYA SALA (B) Regd. Chalakudy, (Cochin State).

Tea Pot Tales No 4

TEA CADDY USED IN 1756

We are quite accustomed to see portraits of kings in treasury coins and postal stamps but portraits of kings in tea caddies we have neither seen nor heard of In this world many things seem strange but their existence is there. In the year 1756 tea caddies were used in Europe with the portrait of Frederick the Great. If you get hold of a tea caddy like that your favourite VALLEY VIEW will give you that same hearty cheer.

Tea FOR ANY KIND OF TEA POT

Valley-View

VALLEY VIEW TEA CO.
CALCUTTA. DELHI. BOMBAY.

Sole Distributors:— MASCON PRODUCTS.
10, Mubarak Manzil, 104, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

CUT-FACES COMPETITION

This competition is so simple and at the same time attractive that it will surely appeal to all those who take part in our competitions. There is not the least doubt that this competition will be found interesting by old as well as young of both the sexes, so we hope that many of our readers will take part in it, especially as we are offering a special prize of Rs. 3,000 this time. This indeed offers a very good opportunity for those who wish to earn a substantial amount in the shape of a prize.

The two sets of illustrations one marked A, B, C, ... and the other numbered, 1, 2, 3 . . . . show cut portions of faces. You are asked to pick out the two portions which when joined at the dotted lines make a complete face. You will get a prize if your combinations for the faces correspond with those selected by us.

For example, the upper half of "H" is shown in No. 8. If the dotted line of "8" is placed exactly on that of "H" you would get the perfect face of a man. In order to illustrate this the upper half of the face, as depicted in No. 8 is shown shaded in "H". Thus No. 8 is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 11th April, 1945 subject to and observing the following rules:

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this competition will be accepted on ordinary paper, cut approximately to the size of the Coupon.

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

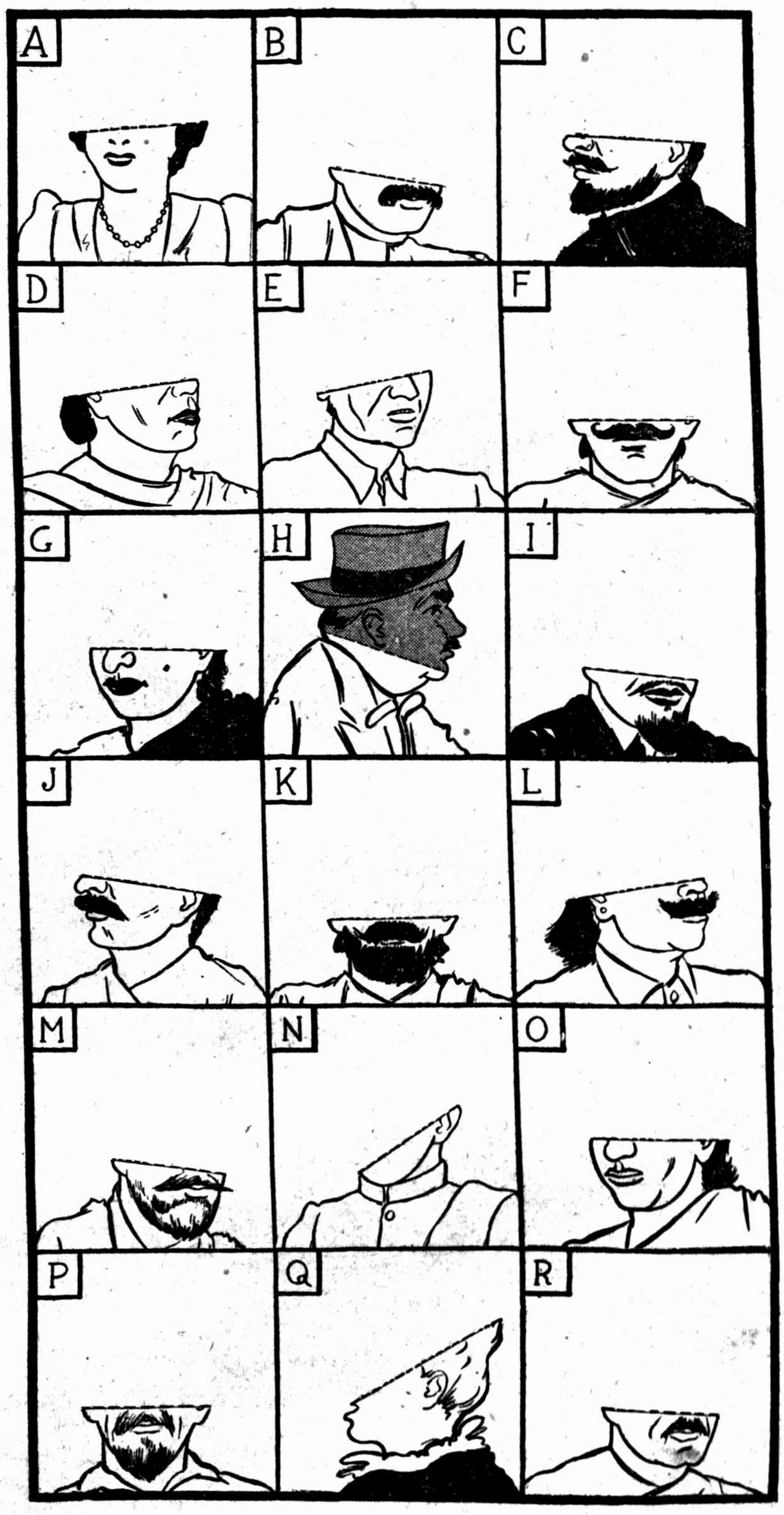
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Competitors can submit as many entries as they like, with entrance fee of Annas 8 for each, written, legibly on ordinary paper, cut approximately to the size of our coupon.

Address:

Competition Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle",
Fort, Bombay.

Closing Date WEDNESDAY 11th APRIL 1945



Cut-Faces Competition 25/3/45

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

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Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941.

RUPEES 3,000 IN PRIZES

Cut-Faces Competition
25/3/45

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Competitors can submit as many entries as they like, with entrance fee of Annas 8 for each, written, legibly on ordinary paper, cut approximately to the size of our coupon.

Address:
Competition Manager,
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Fort, Bombay.

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25/3/45

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Address .....

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CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 11th APRIL 1945

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for confidential work of a Director of reputable firm at Calcutta a thoroughly dependable Personal Assistant at least a graduate with good speed in shorthand and typewriting and fair knowledge of Urdu. Apply stating particulars of qualifications, age, family connections, experience if any and salary acceptable to Box No. 2524, C/o. "Bombay Chronicle"

A reputable firm at Calcutta needs experienced Salesmen and also Sales Managers competent to organize sales, especially in connection with starch, sugar and distillery products. Apply stating particulars of qualifications and experience, and minimum salary acceptable, to Box No. 2525, C/o. "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London, American degrees Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg. Delhi. 7556

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel. Imparts expert training—Accountancy, Shorthand Typewriting and other Commercial Diploma courses. Charges moderate. 7664

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Homoeo Phials, Tablet tubes, droppers, Test tubes, Ampoules, Bottles and Medical implements of quality rely on East India Scientific Glass Co., 7/C, Ariff Road, Ultadanga, Calcutta. (7632)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Best varieties of photo views and printed views at cheapest rates. Harshaco, Opposite Carlton Hotel, Karachi. (7160)

PLOTS FOR SALE

Plots for sale at hill station Lonavla and Khandala for Bungalow, Hotels, Factory, close to station, Wadekar's house 162, Budhwar, Poona City. (7658)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted D. C. Generating Set 75 to 100 K. W. 480 volts with switch-gear, new or second hand in excellent condition. Prepared to give in exchange one D. C. Generating Set 40 K. W. 480 volts in good working order write to Box No. 2608 "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Stores Attendant on the Workcharged establishment at Ahmedabad Aerodrome. Pay. Rs. 30 P.M. plus dearness allowance admissible under rules. Candidates must be literate (up to the middle standard or non-matric) and be conversant with the knowledge of carpenter's tools, etc., for packing stores and of upkeep of stores. Applications should reach the office of the undersigned on or before 9th April 1945.

A. B. RAY,
Aerodrome Officer,
Ahmedabad.

(Bagga. 22/3.)

22/3

THE GUJARAT ART AND MUSIC CIRCLE

GHAZALS & THUMARI'S
By
RASULANBAI
(BENARES)
To-day at 4-30 p.m.
at
LAXMI BAUG
NEW BHATWADI
OPERA HOUSE
Tickets: Rs. 2-8, (Including Tax)

U. S. ADVANCE IN PHILIPPINES

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Manila, March 4 (Reuter): United States G. I. troops crossed the Naguilian river and seized a town and an airfield there, reports General MacArthur's communique today.

In the Cagayan valley American troops advancing on Balete Pass and the town of Santa Fe repulsed four Japanese counter-attacks with heavy loss and continued reduction of Japanese strong points.

The Americans captured the city of Solano and its airport 15 miles north-west of Baguil, the summer capital of the Philippines.

781 JAP PLANES DESTROYED

Latest reports show that 781 Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged in this week's carrierborne raids on the Japanese homeland, announces a communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz today.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, March 24

The cotton market opened steady to-day at Rs. 457 for May delivery and advanced to Rs. 458 under moderate buying and March was quoted at Rs. 459 to Rs. 460, when trading ended in this delivery. The rise attracted general selling and even bulls were reported unloading and May delivery declined to Rs. 454/4. At this level there was moderate support and May was quoted at Rs. 455.

To-day 20,500 bales were tendered against March contract. Under further selling May declined to Rs. 452/8 and rallied to Rs. 453/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	Rs.	459	0 0
I.C.C. May		452	8 0
I.C.C. July		466	4 0
I.C.C. September	no business.		

COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton May contracts is 447 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

Gold & Silver

The local bullion market was fairly firm today under manipulation by professional bull operators and every week Bears are compelled to pay heavy penalties for their venture. Thus short sellers have no place today in the market and the only way left open is not to sell short. Professional operators are dictating prices and daily sales by the Bank have had no effect beyond checking dynamic advances in quotations. Trading in forward Silver opened at Rs. 129/4 and the market improved to Rs. 129/8 and later reacted to Rs. 129. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 129/12. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 73/4 and quotations after fluctuating between Rs. 72/12 and Rs. 73/8. Steadied at Rs. 73/4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 73/12.

The market ruled steady and closed as under:—

SILVER.

Ready Silver	129	14	0
Silver Settlement	129	0	0

GOLD.

Ready Gold	73	14	0
Gold Settlement	73	3	0
Sovereigns	50	8	0

BHUJ, March 24.

To-day Hundi Koris 352, Silver Rs. 109/2, Gold Rs. 70/12.

Long Liquidation In New York Cotton

NEW YORK, March 23.

The market sagged under scattering of liquidation and indifferent demand solely attributable to excellent war news and talk of early peace. Many traders are interpreting the cotton textile escalator ceiling proposals as meaning the possible termination of the C.C.C. purchasing programme at the end of June. The session closed barely steady. July opened at 21.81 which was the highest level for the day and declined to 21.74. The session closed at a net decline of 3 to 7 points. Spot cotton price was reduced 3 points at 22.45c per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 23.

May	22.08—05
July	21.75—07
October	21.18—05
December	21.07—05
January	21.01—05
March	20.97—03
July highest (10 a m)	22.81—01
July lowest (1-6 p m)	21.74—08
Middling Spot	22.46—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	22.06—06
July	21.75—04
October	21.19—02
Middling Spot	21.60—05

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, March 24.

Tata Ordinary 386/8, Tata Deferred 2092/8, Indian Iron 39/10, Steel Corpn. 33/12, Bombay Dyeing 1855, Central India 360/10, Century 930, Gokak 303/2, Kohinoor 611/4, Simplex 263, Andhra Valley 1790, Tata Hydro 205, Tata Power 1886/4, Associated Cement 231/8, Belapur 220, Bombay Burma (Old) 520.

NURIE'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

British Policy Blamed For Present Deadlock

"The present political situation in India is chiefly due to the Divide and Rule Policy of the British Government. If that policy had not been adopted our country would have been a far more advanced nation", observed Mr. M. Y. Nurie, ex-Minister of Bombay, speaking before a packed audience at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House where a meeting was held under the auspices of the Tata Institute of Social Science.

Continuing, he said that the Government were responsible for the present political deadlock in India and if they were really willing to end it they should show a healthy change of heart by releasing our national leaders who are in jail.

Mr. Nurie said that the Britishers wanted to exploit Indian economic resources and therefore after settling here they created mutual distrust, suspicion and fear among Hindus and Muslims with the result that a section of the Muslims put forward to-day a demand for dividing India into two parts. This Muslim demand, Mr. Nurie continued, would exist nowhere if the root causes for distrust and suspicion were removed. He therefore appealed for unity.

****

Indian Art Exhibitors Presents

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FESTIVAL OF MUSIC & DANCES

Great All-India artists: Miss Kavita Mitra (disciple of Shambhu Maharaj—from Calcutta), Bela Arnab (Calcutta), Rasulanbai (Benares), Roshanara Begum (Bombay, Asad Alikhan (Agra), Anath Nath Bose (Calcutta), Ramzankhan (Delhi). Sachindev Varman (Bombay), Bismillah and his party (Benares), Revishanker (Almora), N. R. Bhattacharya (Lucknow).

SUNDERBAI HALL

Thursday, 29th, 6 p. m.
Friday, 30th, 9-30 a.m. and 4-30 p. m.
Saturday, 31st, 4-30 p. m.
Sunday, 1st, 9-30 a.m. and 4 p. m.

6 VARIETY SITTINGS

Tickets: Season Rs. 110, 75 and 40.

Tickets per sitting: Rs. 26, 19, 12, 8, 5 and 2-8.

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(2) Eastern House Agency, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Phone 25230
From: 1 to 4 p. m.

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AMIYA CHAKRABARTY

Starring: MRIDULA, SHAMIM, AGHA JAN, DILEEP KUMAR and MUMTAZ ALI

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Advance Booking 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

Says 'FILMINDIA' Re: 'AINA'
"...Rajkumari Shukla provides the pivot of the whole affair...She has given a good melodramatic performance..She speaks her dialogues well" in D. R. D. Productions' Ltd. picture directed by Yusuf.

"AINA"

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AJIT Release

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Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
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Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

REFLECTIONS ON CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA

By J. C. MAITRA

The curtain has at last been rung down on the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy—after it had a run of nearly four months. Bombay has earned the proud distinction of winning this national title for the fourth time since its inauguration ten years ago-in the year 1934-35. The only other association to win it more than once is Maharashtra. In fact this province has practically monopolised the Championship from the very beginning. Only twice it slipped out of their hands to find temporary lodgments in the Hyderabad State and Bengal. And that was more than half a dozen years ago. This shows the utter supremacy of this province in the domain of Indian Cricket though if must be admitted that players from other provinces have rendered considerable assistance in the attainment of this object.

Modi's Unique Achievement

Bombay's success this season was mainly due to their tremendous batting strength. There is no other team in India to-day which can boast of such a magnificent array of batsmen. In Rusi Modi they have a veritable scoring machine. 1008 runs in 7 innings this season—twice unbeaten at that—tell their own tale. He has scored a century in every match he has played, whether on turf or matting, his highest being 245. not out. No other batsman in the country can show such a grand record. It is undoubtedly due to Rusi's efforts in the main, Bombay was able to reach the desired goal. He has been compared with Don Bradman of Australia. But I think young Modi, with further training, has a greater chance of emulating the outstanding example of Ponsford of the same continent than the inimitable Don. Any way, let us hope he will remain in the backbone of Bombay's batting for many a year to come.

Vijay Merchant's Contribution

Vijay Merchant, Bombay's skipper, stands second in the order of local batting averages with 607 runs to his credit 278 being his highest contribution in an innings this season. Were if not for the fact that he met with hard luck thrice in succession, Vijay might have presented a much larger total. However that may be the second pride of place in the all—India schedule is now held by S. W. Sohoni of Maharashtra. He had put on 655 runs with 218 (not out) as his peak score, in 6 innings to take the first rank in 1940-41. But the record which has just been established by Modi will take a lot of beating.

World Record In Totals

In the matter of aggregates, the final has put up something like a world record. As many as 2078 runs were registered in the four innings of which Bombay claimed 1226. It appears that the tallest record in a Test match stands at 1985 scored at. Durban in the England—South Africa engagement in 1938—39. In the Bombay match, two double centuries 278 by Vijay Merchant and 249 not out by Denis Compton, and four individual centuries, two of them by Mushtaq Ali were knocked up. In addition Modi missed a century by 2 runs only in the first innings, although he had the satisfaction of scoring a fine 151 in the second.

"The Clean Shaven Wicket"

All this hecting scoring has set many people a thinking. Has our batting really advanced so much as these tall figures would suggest? Then double centuries and centuries ought to be the order of the day everywhere. But that does not happen. It is only on the Brabourne Stadium wicket—and at Poona—our batsmen seem to have their own way. "The clean-shaven wicket is a batsman's paradise," wail the bowlers. It is heart breaking for the trundlers. Look at the number of overs C. S. Nayudu, and C. T. Sarwate, two of India's best bowlers bowled with so little success. The former in Herculean feat of 88 overs gave away 275 runs for his 5 wickets in the second innings, although he managed to collar 11 wickets in all for 328 in 154 overs. The latter however had no such luck. In his 109 overs, he conceded 294 runs to claim only 2 wickets! For others it was a long wail.

A C. C. I. Problem

Sir Homi Modi,—President of the C.C.I. voiced the feelings of many people when he said at C. K. Nayudu's Golden Jubilee Function that the prominent All--India Cricketers present should consider the advisability of doing something with our wickets which would help the bowlers and the batsmen equally. Truly speaking it is a C.C.I. problem, as this type of wicket does not exist in any other part of the country—not even in other parts of this city. The attention of the whole country has been focussed on the Stadium Wickets only because some of the most important matches are played on them. It is therefore imperative that these wickets should be made more lively than the dead surfaces they exhibit. If this is not done soon there is a likelihood of other centres copying the C.C.I. wicket, as most people prefer tall scores to cheap wickets.

Batting Metamorphosis

There are many people in this country who bemoan the advent of stodgy batting in India. Even Joe Hardstaff, the English Test Cricketer, seemed to wail over this downfall of our foremost batsmen. The Indian characteristic—the wizardry of a Ranji or a Duleep, a C. K. or a Pataudi—is passing away, giving place to the copy-book batting of British professionals. If anything, the visits of the foreign teams to this country and the tours of the Indian teams to Britain are mainly responsible for this material change in the style of play of our batsmen. They realised that the flashy type of batting they indulged in did not pay in the long run. It was only the slow but sure method of compiling runs did pay.

Silly Barracking

This solid fact must have made both the Vijays—Merchant and Hazare—and others follow in the footsteps of the British professionals. Even C. K. advised our batsmen to do the same. It was therefore very painful to see some of our ill-advised fans barracking Vijay when he came in to bat in the last final. What was the barracking for? Did they not wish him to do his best and win the match and the trophy for Bombay? If they did, how could they expect him to go all out from the very beginning. He could score only after he had mastered the bowling. As it happened, he lost his wicket for nothing in the first innings—just because the spectators did not allow him to concentrate his mind! Did it help Bombay in any way, I ask the barrackers.

The Real Backbone

Strange as it may seem, they did not barrack Denis Compton or Rusi Modi although they batted much more steadily than Vijay! They even applauded them. They applauded Vijay too—but that was after he had defied their hooting and booing with an iron will and determination and put up a decent score. That may be mob psychology, but that is not sport. Our fans must realise that if India is to win in international contests she must produce steady batsmen like Merchant, Hazare and Modi who can master all types of bowling in the manner the British and Australian players do. They are the very backbones of batting. At the same time our batsmen need to develop that artistry which is India's own. I have not the least doubt in my mind that with the passage of time we shall have a fine blend of Indian and British batting styles suitable to the genius of our people.

League System More Helpful

In connection with the Ranji Trophy C. K. has suggested that it should be played on the league system instead of the present knock-out basis. What happens today is that a team which is knocked out in the first or second round has no further say in the tournament and thus its players have little chance of playing many first class matches. Consequently it is difficult for them to improve or come into limelight. The League will help them to meet all the other teams, if not twice at least once. There is no doubt that it will speed up the rate of our progress considerably.

But I am afraid it will not be possible, owing to the vastness of our country to have one league tournament for the whole of India. Each zone should have its own league, that is, each association within a particular zone should play against all the others in that zone. For the sake of reducing the travelling expenses, it may be necessary to form another zone say a central zone out of the existing four. That may be easily done. The Champions of each zone then meet in a contest on a knock-out basis. And unlike the present system the draw for it should be held every year, so that the opponents in the semi finals and final may not be the same from year to year. I hope the Board of Control would give their earnest consideration to this question and see their way to inaugurate the league in the near future.

A Needed Change

The attendance at the Stadium was not as large as might have been expected. The obvious reason for it was that three matches were staged there in quick succession and that too very late in the season. If C.K.'s Golden Jubilee match was held in January when there was no other game, it would have been patronised well and at the same time it would not have affected the Ranji Trophy final. Every effort should be made in future to complete this tournament by the first week of January. Then the Annual Carnival, preferably on the zonal system may be staged. The season should really end with the most important engagements. If the latter are held, earlier, they role a good deal of interest from the others. The Board of Control should make an earnest endeavour in this direction.

BOMBAY GOVT.'S RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

New Scheme For Education And Healthy Recreation Through Films

BOMBAY, March 24 (U.P.I.): The Government of Bombay, it is learnt have introduced a new scheme for the education and healthy recreation of the millions of people residing in the rural areas of the province. According to their scheme, a number of films dealing with general topics of village interest, rural uplift, sanitation and development of the rural life and news reels are now being demonstrated to the villagers. A 35 milimeter projector in specially built vans equipped with sound apparatus which serves as talkies to the inquisitive villagers has also been introduced in the village life. Four such vans are now at the disposal of the Government and they are used for special films giving ideas of rationing, food shortage, health topics, save-milk drive, saving schemes etc. These four vans are now working in each of the districts of Sholapur, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Satara. The authorities are hoping to get one such van in each of the district of the Province.

Yet another film-strip projector is being sent to the educational institutions and private schools all over the province the arrangement being that the head of every educational institution would give about eight talks a month to the accompaniment of these educative films to the students.

The Government of Bombay is contemplating, the "United Press" learns, to recruit one special officer in each of the districts shortly to look after and supervise the village development plans, especially, the recreation side of it. Due to the success and popularity of the films a number of Indian States and British Indian Provinces, it is stated, represented to the Bombay Government their desire to introduce them in their respective rural areas and accordingly the Bombay Government are sending them shortly to those parts with suitable commentaries in each language of the province.

TRAIN DISASTER INQUIRY

KARACHI, March 23 (A.P.I.)—The Government of Sind has ordered an enquiry into the railway accident that occurred at Jungshahi, yesterday. An officer of the standing of a District Magistrate has been deputed for the purpose.

When the matter was raised in the Sind Assembly the Public Works Minister, Syed Mohamedali Shah, said that the Government would take necessary steps to grant compensation to the bereaved families and to the injured persons.

SIR VERNEY LOVETT DEAD

OXFORD (Saturday) (Reuter): Sir Verney Lovett, a former Indian Civil servant, died here on Thursday.

From 1920 to 1933 he was Reader in History at the Oxford University

Before the last war he had been Commissioner of Lucknow and Benares.

Among his published works is "History of the Indian Nationalist Movement."

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PUNJAB
Sardar Boot House, Abohar
Parkash Boot House, Amritsar
Victory Boot House, Montgomery
Azim Boot House, Lalmusa
Madan Lal Dasu Ram, Arifwala
Saigal Boot House, Burewala

MADRAS
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Police Officer's "Most Brutal & Barbarous Behaviour'

Kher's Statement On Pangire Case: Plea For Judicial Inquiry By Independent Judge

BOMBAY, March 24. (U.P.I.): Mr. B. G. Kher, President of the Kolhapur Praja Parishad, has issued following statement with regard to what is known as the Pangire Case of Kolhapur:—

"When I was at Kolhapur in December last in connection with the Conference of the Praja Parishad Workers, a subject which considerably agitated the public mind, was that illtreatment by the Kolhapur State Police of a woman named Mrs. Kashibar Mahabar, with a view to extort information from her about her absconding son, who was wanted by the police. By a resolution passed at the Kolhapur State Workers' Conference on the 9th December, 1944, a Committee consisting of Mr. M. D. Shreshthi, Mr. Tendulkar, Mr. Karmarkar and Mr. Y. N. Deshpande, all well-known vakils of Kolhapur and submit a report about the allegations made by Mrs. Kashibai Hanbar. This Committee held its inquiry and prepared its report on the 5th January, 1945. It was published together with a supplementary report on the 13th February, 1945.

"It appears from the report that the conclusions at which the Committee arrived are that Fouzdar Ingavle stripped Mrs. Kashibai of her clothes in the presence of her husband and her children and beat her mercilessly. The Committee holds that there are grounds to believe that further atrocities were committed. The Police Officer in question was actually found guilty of having assaulted two other persons in this case, and was reduced to Jamadar after a departmental inquiry. When the Praja Parishad workers approached the Prime Minister with a request to hold a judicial inquiry into the incident by appointing an independent Judge, their request was refused.

"SUBSTANTIALLY TRUE."

As, in my opinion, there are good grounds to believe that the Police Officer in question was guilty not merely of an ordinary assault on the husband of the woman and other persons but more reprehensible conduct, I addressed a letter to the Prime Minister of Kolhapur State on the 15th March, 1945, of which the concluding paragraphs read as follows:—I am told that not only the public of Kolhapur but also a considerable section of the public in British India fully believe that the complaint is substantially true and that it is beyond question true that the Sub-Inspector in question behaved in the most brutal, barbarous manner.

"I would, therefore, request that in order to restore confidence in your administration of justice, you should direct that a judicial inquiry should be held in the matter by an independent Judge. The conscience of all civilised men and women is shocked by this report on the conduct of a responsible Police Officer of your State and it would only be an act of justice to hold this judicial inquiry by an independent Judge.

"This request has not been complied with.

"I have since met the Praja Parishad Workers and they have decided to take further proceedings to obtain redress in this case."

"WAR AGAINST JAPAN MIGHT BE LONG AND DIFFICULT"

India's C.-In-C. Urges British Officers Not To Allow Br. Soldiers' Minds Turn To England When Germany Is Beaten

SIALKOT, March 24 (A. P. I.): The Commander-in-Chief of India, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, has just paid his first visit of inspection as C.-in-C. to Sialkot, a military training centre in the Punjab. In two busy days he visited four large training depots, two hospitals and an I. A. O. C. parachute factory, attended an Inter-Regimental Boy's Boxing Tournament, inspected the work of the local branch of the Red Cross, met Commanding Officers and addressed all the Officers in the garrison.

Addressing Officers of the garrison the C.-in-C. praised the standard of training in India Command and repeated the warning that the war against Japan might be long and would certainly be difficult.

"When the war against Germany is finished British soldiers' minds will turn towards England. It is your business if you are British Service Officers, to make them understand the importance of finishing the war with Japan properly if we are to have a proper peace afterwards. The best thing is to put Japan right under and keep her there."

JAP ATTACK ON MEIKTILA

ADV. HQ., ALFSEA, March 24 (A. P. I.):—

To-day's SEAC Communique says:

FOURTEENTH ARMY FRONT: Heavy Japanese attack on our perimeter positions at Meiktila on the night of 22/23 March was repulsed after fierce fighting in which severe casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

Successful sweeps continue to be made by our forces operating from Meiktila.

The armoured column which captured Wundwin, 18 miles north-east of Meiktila, has made further progress. Further north a village four miles west of Kyaukse was captured.

Japanese remaining south of Mandalay and north of Myitnge River are being mopped-up.

Our troops are consolidating their newly won positions at Myingyan, on the Irrawaddy south-west of Mandalay.

NORTHERN COMBAT AREA: Troops of 36th British Division have occupied Monglong, 21 miles south-west of Mogok, and patrols have advanced further. Chinese 50th Division troops made gains east of Hsipaw towards the junction with the road to Mongyai and Mongkung. Chinese First Army troops who have crossed the Nam Ma River at Nalang are advancing along the Lashio-Hsipaw Road and are within 19 miles of Hsipaw.

FIFTEENTH INDIAN CORPS: West African troops operating in the Letmauk area captured two features.

In air operations one Allied aircraft is missing.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued From Page 18)

objective, fairly exhaustive, undoubtedly sympathetic but surprisingly mildly-worded analysis of the Indian situation. The attempt not to step on British corns is obvious (for instance, the word "Imperialism" does not occur once in the article), but the major historical facts are truthfully stated and the demand for Indian independance is unequivocally supported-though not exactly in revolutionary language we might have expected. And,-a happy surprise-the evaluation of the Muslim League and Pakistan does not follow the "line" of the Indian Communists! (Indeed no mention is made of the Communist Party!) Here are some pertinent extracts:

INDIA: "... One of the most ancient and greatest countries in the world... Already in remote antiquity the peoples of India had developed a very high culture of their own which exercised no little influence on the mental development of all civilized nations. Despite all this, however, India is not playing a role in the life of modern mankind commensurate with her place in history, her human and natural resources and her potentialities."

THE REASON WHY: "All impartial observers quite rightly regard the extreme political backwardness of this country, which has remained in the position of a British colony up to the middle of the twentieth century, as the fundamental and main cause of her strikingly tardy economic and cultural development."

CONGRESS: "The largest and most influential party is, undoubtedly the Indian National Congress... (it) is not a political party in the ordinary sence of the term, because to it are affiliated nearly all the political groups and organisations which aim at achieving the complete independence of India."

LEAGUE & MAHASABHA: "These organizations are fighting for political privileges for their respective religious communities..... striving to subordinate national interests to religious distinctions."

GANDHI: "... the most influential and popular leader of the Indian National Congress, has services to his credit which even his political opponents inside and outside the country do not deny. He has earned great popularity by his efforts to rouse the most backward masses of the Indian peasants and artisans to conscious political life, by his efforts to improve their material conditions, by his ability to speak to the masses in the language they understand, and by his staunch behaviour.... (But) the philosophy of Gandhi-ism fails by a long way to understand the big political problems of the present day.... Gandhi's philosophy of non-resistance is nothing but a reflection of India's subordinate status and is totally out of harmony with the fundamental tests of the present day, particularly in the present war against the forces of aggression which are striving to subjugate the freedom-loving nations. Another paradoxical feature of Gandhi-ism ... is its hostility towards modern machinery."

PAKISTAN: "Pakistan was opposed not only by all-Indian organizations like the National Congress and the Liberal Federation, and not only by Hindu organizations such as the Hindu Mahasabha, but also by a number of Muslim Organizations (Jamiat ul Ulema, Ahrar, and others) and by all the Muslim members of Indian National Congress."

SOLUTION: "If democracy is introduced in all spheres of the political life of the country, if the democratic principle of equality IRRESPECTIVE OF RACE, NATIONALITY AND RELIGION is adhered to, India can overthrow the burden of colonial backwardness that is crushing her peoples, overcome the obstacles in her path of economic and cultural development, and occupy her proper place in the freedom-loving countries of the world." (Capitals ours).

A LAVISH ANNUAL

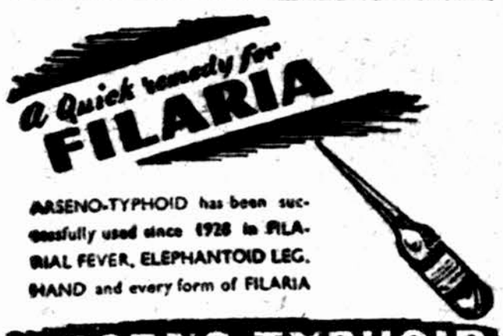
WORLD '44, Published by Sound Magazine (Pub. Dept.) Advani Chambers, P.M. Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4-8-0.

This is a sumptuous affair of 264 pages, painstakingly edited and lavishly produced on art paper. As its name suggests, it is a survey of world events of the last year and though the spotlight is naturally on India, international affairs are also critically reviewed. Among the contributor's lits will be found a number of well-known figures, acknowledged authorities in their respective fields.

It is invidious to mention names but two contributions deserve particular attention. I Epsein's on the Bankruptcy of Chungking" and Balraj Sahni's "The English Theatre During War Time." Both unite from firsthand knowledge and it is gratifying to find that the latter is already utilising his experience for the good of the Indian theatre. It is surprising to find, however, that though the screen, theatre and radio are all well-attended to in this annual, there is only a single article devoted to literature—and that too to Bengali literature! How many of the readers of world '44 Know Bengali?

Though the numerous illustrations form the most attractive feature of this publication, more care should have been taken about the selection of photographs and their letter-press as also in the reproduction of the art plates. One who has seen Amrit Sher Gil's "Group of Three Girls" feels literally hurt by its anaemic copy here.

Finally, while the success of this annual is assured it is a pity that the Editors themselves have detracted considerably from it by their acknowledgement of its credit to USOWI, "without whose co-operation this publication would not have been possible!" One hopes that its successor will be able to stand on its own legs!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"Jarvim"

To Err Is Human

To err is human. Law is the mirror of life. It has recognised the fallibility of man and laid down that an error which does not affect the merits of a case or the jurisdiction of the Court does not vitiate the proceedings and entail their dismissal. Judges are entitled to see that the necessary formalities are observed in courts of law, but technicalities should not be allowed to defeat the ends of justice. In a case which came before our court of Appeal last week, the verification clause at the foot of the plaint was not in proper form. The numbers of the paragraphs which the plaintiff swore to be true on his own knowledge, as well as those which he swore to be true merely on information and belief had been left blank through oversight. When counsel for the plaintiff attempted to explain that this slip was accidental and was due to the case being an urgent one and matters having been done in a hurry, he was told that if he said anything more in order to justify it the appeal would be dismissed with costs. In our opinion, if the Court of Appeal had acted upon this threat, if would have been a wrong order. It has been held that an appellate court ought not to dismiss a proceeding merely because the plaint has not been signed, for it is not such a defect as could affect the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court. The irregularity in the case we are considering was certainly more trivial than the absence of signature on the plaint. It was comforting to learn that the court of Appeal ultimately took a humane, and in our opinion, the only correct view on the point and merely adjourned the matter instead of dismissing it so as to afford an opportunity to the party in default to make the necessary amendment. Error begets error. In dealing with an error, the Court of Appeal itself almost fell into an error!

* * *

When Marriage Is Hell

"What do you think of marriage?
I take't, as those that deny purgatory:
It locally contains a heaven or a hell:
There's no third place in it."

Those for whom marriage is hell, always seem to look different ways, regardless of each other. The only thing about which they find themselves in agreement, is their divorce. But cruel law denies these unfortunate couples even this right. We fail to see why law should compel such couples to go through life like the wagons of a goods train, constantly knocking the one against the other. It is said that the judgments of a matrimonial court are conclusive against all the world and cannot therefore be obtained in collusion. It is difficult to see how the rest of the world is concerned in keeping together as husband and wife those who have no desire to remain as such. It seems to us to be a relic of the days when marriage was respected as a sacred tie. But the outlook has changed and it has now come to be regarded practically as a matter of contract. In this respect it must be conceded that Mahomedan Law is far in advance of other systems of jurisprudence. It regards marriage not as a sacrament but as a civil contract which has for its object the procreation and the legalizing of children. It is an open secret that most of the matrimonial matters that come before our High Court are collusive, though law requires the parties to swear that they are not and compels them to perjure themselves. This is seldom detected if properly managed, particularly in cases in which divorce is sought on the ingenious and new common pretext of constructive desertion by the refusal of cohabitation and the seclusion of a spouse from the society of the other, though living under the same roof. In a recent case before the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay it was detected, and under the law as it now stands, the Court had to pour forth its solemn indignation on the collusive conduct of the unfortunate parties and refuse to grant them divorce. Nothing can compel two unwilling spouses to carry on together. Why should law perpetuate their misery? Why should it not face realities?

* * *

"Window-Dressing" In Competitions

It has been said that a man who chooses to fight the devil with his own weapon must not wonder if he finds him an over-match. A suit to recover Rs. 6000/- by a person who claimed to be the winner of a Missing Figures Competition came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Blagden recently. The defence of the promoter of the competition against whom the suit was filed was that the plaintiff was his distributing agent and not a competitor and the announcement of the plaintiff as the winner of the competition was merely a piece of "window-dressing." It was not decided by the court which of the two versions was correct. But the defence version illustrates how easily the unsuspecting public can be tricked in this way. If that version was true and we do not say that it was so in this case, the promoter of the competition certainly met an over-match. The Judge observed that, eliminating those members of the human race who were incapable of doing addition and subtraction of sums, the winner of the competition in this case must be determined by pure chance. He therefore came to the conclusion, that according to the locus classicus in a leading English case, the competition amounted to a lottery and was void as a wagering contract. The suit was therefore dismissed.

* * *

A New Control On Business

A case which recently came up before our High Court illustrates once again the undesirability of leaving the discharge of quasi-judicial functions to executive officers, without any legal training. In order to eject a tenant paying a rent exceeding Rs.80/- per month, the Rent Act requires that the landlord should obtain a certificate from the Rent Controller that he requires the premises reasonably and bona fide for his own use and occupation. The owner of certain factory premises at Mazagaon had let out a portion of them, but his own business having expanded he sought to evict the tenant and occupy it himself. The Rent Controller, refused the Certificate, and on appeal to the Collector of Bombay this order was confirmed on the ground that it was not open to a landlord to "expand his existing business beyond the space available to him and then to seek to throw out his well-established tenants!" Was ever a more unreasonable construction put upon the word "reasonably"? It is all very well to protect tenants as far as possible, but at the same time it must not be overlooked that it is after all the landlord's own property. The word "reasonably" in the Rent Act must be construed with reference to the actual requirements of the landlord. On this point, the Rent Act makes the decision of the collector final. The High Court therefore found itself helpless, for it had no jurisdiction to correct the error. The Collector's decision operated as a control imposing a novel limit to the expansion of the landlord's business!

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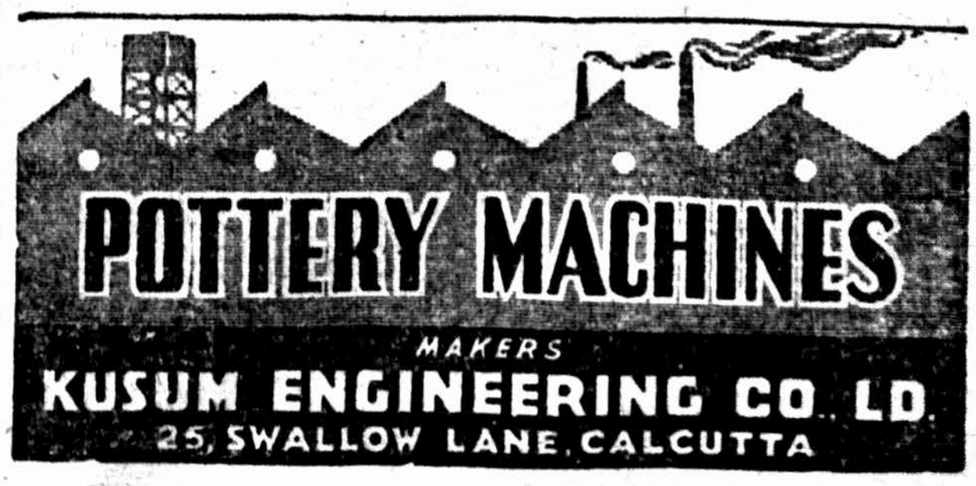
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Lenin On Communist Organisation

ORGANISATION OF COMMUNIST PARTIES. by Lenin (Adopted thesis on organisation by the Communist International)—Selling Agent: Ms Radical Book Club, College Square, Calcutta; Price 12 as.

The thesis lays down general principles of the Communist organisation and directs the Communists not to establish any new model Communist Party in a country where it already exists, and asks to bring about this 'organic combination of the greatest possible striking force' the Party must have this organic unity based upon Democratic centralism. And this democratic centralism has well been described in the thesis. Next it deals with Duties of Communist Activity, Propaganda and Agitation, Party Press, Structure of Party organism, etc. In this edition is given a new chapter dealing with cadre training, and how to execute the communist works in such a way that the masses may take these decisions of the Party as their flesh and blood.

This valuable book will be of help not only to Communists but to all political workers and organisations who want to study Communism and Communist system of organisation suggested by Lenin.

PROGRAMME OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL—Selling Agent: Ms Radical Book Club, College Square, Calcutta; Price Re. 1/-.

In this book is given the master analysis of the present day capitalism (imperialism) its reactionary role in the society, its clashes with other forces of the society, and lastly emergence of Soviet Power in Society. This document can well be called the *Communist Manifesto* rewritten, so to say, in relation to the imperialist stage of capitalism.

GUJERATI BOOKS

KHADIVIDYA PRAVESHIKA. Published by the Navjivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, 2nd Edition. Price Re. 1-8-0.

A complete "Vade Mecum" on the subject of the production of "Khaddar", from start to finish, the several sections into which the book is divided bear witness to its thoroughness. (1) Cotton: sowing and weather; (2) Cotton: good and bad; (3) Indian cotton; (4) Charkha; (5) Pinjan; (6) The way in which to do it; (7) Takli; (8) Spinning wheel; (9) Yeravda chakra; (10) Yarn; (11) Examination of yarn; (12) Some difficulties; (13) Mathematics of khadi; (14) Information about mechanism of khadi pinjan; (15) Appendices, which is the most useful part of the book the subject is thus reduced to an Art.

CHUP NAHIN REHVAYA, by Chandrashankar Pranshankar Shukla, published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 2/-.

"I cannot remain silent" this is how Tolstoy talks in this book, which is a translation of several well-known essays of Tolstoy. Himsa Ahimsa, love as a Religion, Follow the dictates' of one's soul—conscience. Atma, these are the serious subjects handled here and the translators' language is suitable to the gravity of the subject.

BRAHMACHARYASHRAM, by K. M. Munshi, published by the Gurjar Granth Ratna Karyalaya, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 1-4-0.

This is the second edition of the skit Mr. Munshi wrote in jail (1930) People addicted to the company of women make fools of themselves. after taking a vow of celibacy, the Doctor who preaches it, included. The best character that comes out is Pemali, a seventeen year old village girl whose dialect Mr. Munshi has reproduced in its original garb. It furnished light reading; the humour is thin.

KUMARDEVI, by Lilavati Munshi, published as above. Price Re. 1-4-0.

This is a second edition of Mrs. Munshi's well-known play, first published in 1930. She has been successful in reproducing the glory and the glamour of ancient India's golden age for women in the time of Emperor Chandra Gupta I. Kumardevi, the heroine, was his Maharani, and typical in herself all that was valorous in Indian womanhood. She rescued her husband from his enemies, single handed. Mrs. Munshi has done well in reminding us of it. The style keeps a high level.

K.

TELEGU LITERATURE

TELUGU LITERATURE. By P. T. Raju, M.A., Ph.D., Sastri. (P.E.N. Books on the Indian Literatures, No. 15. The International Book House, Ltd., Bombay 1. Rs. 2/8.)

This is the most ambitious so far of the books which Sophia Wadia is editing for the All-India Centre of the International P. E. N. Club. Three books have so far appeared and this is considerably longer than "*Bengali Literature*," the lengthiest study so far published. We have so many literatures in India, and we generally know so little of more than one or two! This series at least will remove the excuse for complacency in our ignorance and should help to knit us all more closely in cultural appreciation shared.

Appropriately the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University blesses this study of the literature of his language area with an illuminating introduction. Sir C. R. Reddy is himself a leading figure in the modern literary scene. Dr. P. T. Raju traces old Andhra literature from its beginnings, through its Golden Age in the seventeenth century and its decline until, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the new wave rose which has not yet reached its crest.

The flourishing literature that must have preceded the Andhra "*Mahabharatam*" has disappeared but for stray verses on inscriptions, as eloquent and as pathetic as scattered feathers of slain birds. But the period of the translators of that work and of the "*Ramayana*" and that of their successors also were rich in original works. There are probably few greater galaxies of literary lights in history than that which graced the court of Krishnadeva Raya of ill-fated Vizianagar. Some of the older writings give pictures of the surroundings and of the society of the time that seem almost to have anticipated the modernist writings. The range of Andhra literature seems to have been very wide, and this impression is borne out by the generous anthology of English translations which occupies about a third of the book.

New Andhra literature, dating from about 1875, has taken some time to find its feet and the development has not been even. In some fields, naturally, a higher level of distinction has been achieved than in others, but the sap is still rising and even fuller flowering and fruitage may be looked for as the Andhra renaissance goes on.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Kasturba

GANDHI & KASTURBA—The Story of their life, by Ganpat Rai, Kasturba Memorial Publications, Lahore. 156 pages. Price: Rs. 3/4.

This is a detailed life-sketch of the late lamented Kasturba. As should be expected it also covers many events in Gandhiji's life—and in the history of India which Gandhiji has so vitally influenced in the last 3 decades. Several illustrations add to the interest of this excellent book and the complete text of Gandhiji's correspondence with the Government during Kasturba's illness has been included.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

One dismal evening, writes Brother Devendra Agarwal (18 years), in "PUSHPA — The Children's Own Paper," while walking over the Jamuna Bridge, I saw a huge boat anchored near the bank. Standing just above it, I began to see the life in it.

It was loaded with fuel-wood. The cargo most probably was bound for the next way-side big city. There were more than one family residing in the boat. The low fire in it indicated that the evening meals were in progress.

On the whole an atmosphere of subtle inactivity was around. The young ones were sitting, just chatting. One of the big boys was busy with his 'bansi' (fishing rod) and the two elders were reposing and talking about their business. From above, at that time of the day, and in those surroundings, the scene inspired sad thoughts.

They are 'mallahas' (boat-men), and must be having a 'home-village' somewhere on the Jamuna-bank. Their fathers and great-grand-fathers must have been persuing the same trade, the same occupation and the same routine, Is it not a wretched life of contentment? I despise such contentment.

The changing mode of the world could not affect them in the least. The same old traditional paths—beaten as they are—occupy them. Illiterate, no inspiration, no new ideas, nothing new. Carrying load on their boats were they born, and similarly will they die handing over their lot to the next generation

Is the trend not almost the same in other lines also? How many geniuses could they have produced, had the least of initiative been taken by them? That, however, was the only easy going path for them and they, without even thinking otherwise, took to it rather instinctively.

No seed can flourish in a soil untilled. Similarly a community illiterate is immune to progress..... I was pained to the core to think about them and about my country through them.

* * *

The following story of "A Vain Butterfly" has been sent by Sister Anandi Paranjpe (13 years) of Poona:—

A beautifully-coloured Butterfly had settled on a rosebush and imagined the flowers and all the creatures in the garden—yes, and even the sun itself—were admiring him.

A Bee brushed carelessly against his wings as she made her way into the heart of a rose. "What a clumsy creature you are!" grumbled the Butterfly, but the Bee felt far too happy on a warm summer's day to quarrel with this fine-looking specimen of Nature.

The Butterfly looked round for someone else to complain to, but all he could see was a huge hairy Caterpillar on the rosebush stem. This was better than nothing, so the Butterfly remarked: "What bad-mannered clumsy things Bees are, to be sure!"

But the Caterpillar had his own troubles, and merely replied, "To me they are no worse than lots of other folk; I have often heard it said that they are handsome and certainly most useful."

"How ridiculous!" retorted the Butterfly with obvious jealousy. "How on earth can they be called handsome? I hope you are not setting up as a judge, my good worm."

"Well," said the Caterpillar, "I suppose you are too fine and gaily-coloured to be contradicted. However, I am certainly not a worm, and I would like to say straight away that you were born exactly like me."

"What a story, to be sure!" remarked the Butterfly indignantly. "You don't know what you are talking about to say a thing like that. Butterflies are the most lovely things in the whole world and improve any place.

With this he flew off in quite as bad a mood as he had started. He did not, even then, realise that he had been born a mere Caterpillar, and that at one time his fine wings and feelers had been enclosed in a brown shell, and that he would never have used them but for the sun and air.

* * *

Brother Shams Ashraf (15 years) of Hyderabad, Deccan, has sent the following trick:—

Here is a trick with which you can catch a friend. You have a cup of water and ask him if he would like to see a cork floating under water.

Then you put the cork in the cup. But it floats on the water not under, as doubtless your friend will point out.

Another cup of water is then held over the first one, and you see there is water over the cork, so the cork is floating under water. And the trick is over.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 52

Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari at the Mangho Pir Hot Water Fountains

Village (left) and City (right) Children

Wanted definite policy—Museums to be living institutions—Instil new life in Indian art—Alignment with post-war schemes—Advisory Board of Archaelogy—Rural Broadcasts for Gujarat—Music and dance today.

The emergence of the Advisory Board of Archæology does not clarify the confused position in which the museums are found today. They are in a vast and resourceful country like India far and few between and are governed by a policy which is not calculated to ensure a bright future to them. The local collectiones at the excavated sites like Mohenjodaro and Harappa were found by Sir Leonard Woolley as serving no sufficiently useful purpose; and now follows the news that the main portions of both are to be shifted to Lahore. Is this the beginning of the dispersal of the local museums?

Mortuaries Of Antiquities

The Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, with the name of its main building appearing on the list of the cultural casualties of the war, boldly declares that the official policy governing museums is far from being definite. From the misty background of "requisition" and suspense with respect to the position of local collections has suddenly sprung up a national museum whose establishment was advocated in last July by Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, Director General of Archæology. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, which has discovered that the Curzon Museum at Muttra is not sufficiently accessible to students or intellectual tourists, has submitted to the Government of India a grandiose scheme for a national museum.

An institution, which can be counted as a central museum, is an urgent necessity of India; but it should be planned in consultation with the authorities of existing museums and with the universities and other educational and cultural bodies. The establishment of a national museum does not imply the elimination of local or provincial museums. The officialdom should note that promises or projects are not expected to allay the public anxiety for the future of the existing museums.

Museums To-day

What is the general policy of the Government of India with respect to the disposition of museums? And what steps do they propose to take to reorganise the same as living and life-inspiring institutions? It is high time now that the Government should declare their policy, should formulate a scheme of establishing a network of museums—general as well as specialised—and should give a serious thought to the necessity of raising them above the level of "curiosity shops."

Museums should not be mortuaries of antiquities and places of post-mortem examinations by research scholars. In India they should, besides providing to the visitors, a conspectus of her age long civilisation, serve a practical and useful purpose. They should stimulate her indigenous but smouldering art-traditions to resume progress and to re-vitalise and re-enrich her life. Indians should be trained to repair to the museums to appreciate and pick up Indian art as one of their main and daily requirements and not merely a "drawing-room—decoration."

Indian art is more of a curio in the current age than a characteristic of Indian life. The discendents of the architects, sculptors and craftsmen—the makers of what the country was in ancient times—are struggling to exist as the demand for their work is decreasing with amazing rapidity. Indian art is almost a ruined industry, because the state has deplorably failed to reorganise it as a vital interest of the country and to recognise the responsibility to shape and guide the artistic and cultural life of the people. Art ceases to progress if the people its patrons are apathetic to it.

Their Rightful Place

Museums will function as living institutions if they are assigned their rightful place in the schemes of post-war education, housing, town-planning and industrialisation; and the Government should not miss the opportunity of instilling new life in them and thereby, in Indian art. Since the educational system is to be reorganised it should be so designed as to train the aesthetic sense of the students and moreover, to create their taste for Indian art.

Free and compulsory general education will be the best means to foster nation-wide art-appreciation and to create a demand for Indian Art. But the demand should be balanced by production which will be ensured by art-education. The curriculum of artists' education should include Indian painting, sculpture, architecture and applied arts as compulsory subjects. Museums will then play a great role in the educational system intended for art-students. The art-schools should be made accessible to the hereditary artists, architects and craftsmen.

Dissemination of the knowledge of Indian Art will be facilitated by the development of the film as an educational auxiliary. The extension of the scope of censorship to art as a post-war measure should no longer be delayed by the Government. It will compel the film-industrialists to set right and high standards of Indian art for their historical and mythological productions and will, thereby, bring the museums in line with the Film-industry.

Some housing scheme are understood to be on the tapis of the reconstruction secretariat. The standards of architecture must be Indian. Modernism has killed Indian Architecture on the soil of its birth, but the Government should now resuscitate it by formulating a countrywide architectural scheme with Indian sculpture and mural decoration as its integral parts. Museums will prove to be very useful institutions if Indian architecture and sculpture are brought to life with the plans of post-war housing.

Industry Without Art

One of the main channels through which art comes in daily contact with life is industry. The designs of the industrial products of India were distinctive and highly developed. The objects of utility were also the objects of beauty. To-day the position is quite opposite. Utility overrides beauty. Economics outweighs aesthetics. Industry promises economics prosperity to India with art as its pet aversion. The designs of textiles and other products, which are not lost, are found either in the museums or in the tottering cottage-workshops run by the craftsmen.

Post-war industrialisation, which has assumed gigantic proportions even in the stage of paper-planning, has brought "scientific research" and "technical training" in prominence; but it has left art safely at the distance at which it stands at present from industry. The designs of the Indian products should be Indian and should be worked out in museums—general or specialised or in art-workshops. Industry should exert its utmost to raise Indian art from its state of dormancy. The museums will begin working as living institutions only when they are aligned with the educational, architectural, industrial and cine movements. The Government should not leave them as mortuaries of antiquities.

Exclusion Of Bombay

The constitution of the Advisory Board of Archæology gives an indication of some activity on the archæological front of New Delhi. closer association of learned societies and universities with the state department is one of the aims of the Board but the working of the department is not likely to be influenced by it as the officials and nominees will command a majority on the Board. With the non-officials in a minority, independent workers and institutions will not find it easy to get their voice heard effectively in the official quarters.

The analysis of the composition of the Board reveals that Bombay has not been treated on terms of equality with Calcutta. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal figures in the list of the societies selected for representation on the Board, but its sister institution—the Asiatic Society of Bombay—is omitted. The principle of invidious discrimination introduced by the officialdom from the very start will not lead to the achievement of the ambitious aim of closer association. Will the Government explain the reasons of the exclusion of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay which represents a rich art and archæological province of India?

Injustice To Gujarat

The Rural Broadcasting Scheme of the Government of Bombay made a good beginning with Maharashtra on 17th April 1944, but since then it is proceeding at a snail's space. The assurance was given by the Governor in his inaugural broadcast that "very soon there will be additional programmes in Gujarati and Kannada", but Gujarat was allotted a few sets after October 1944 and the scheme was actually extended to it only recently. Karnatak has not yet appeared in the picture. why was the scheme not introduced simultaneously in the three provinces?

The organisation of the office was the first step; but no consideration was given to the requirements of Gujarat as no Gujarati was, then known to have been appointed on the staff. The Rural Broadcasting Department has apparently taken a leaf from the book of the Bombay Station of the All India Radio and is treating Gujarat as a minor province and is ignoring Karnatak. The authorities ought to be told that Gujarat has a rich and distinctive heritage of folk poetry music, legends, stories and drama and that as such it will be justified in demanding a separate broadcasting office to look after its own cultural interests.

Separate Office

One would like to know how artistes are secured for the entertainment programmes. The voices are not unfamiliar. Probably they have changed the labels. If the broadcasting office is relying upon the familiar local resources, it shou'd be informed that Gujarat and Kathiawar have not gone bankrupt of poets, bards, minstrels, actors and story-tellers. Those, who are capable of doing justice to the entertainment part of the broadcasts, are the folk-artisies; and they ought to receive the maximum encouragement when the scheme is intended for rural areas.

The items of entertainment should represent the true rural culture of Gujarat and should give to the villagers what they are interested in. The treatment accorded to the province by the Government of Bombay as regards its representation on the staff of the broadcasting office and as regards the selection of artistes is unfair and therefore, intolerable. An independent office and a scheme to bring folk-artistes to the mike are immediately needed to ensure efficiency of broadcasts in Gujarati.

Right Test

While inaugurating a music and dance academy at Hyderabad on March 5 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu expressed, as the report goes, the opinion that the touch-stone of a nation's progress and culture is the interest evinced by it in fine arts and the standards of the latter fixed by it. The test is of the right type, but it will, if rigidly applied to modern India, reveal a disappointing position.

Music and dance have gained social status, but they have, in return, lost in their weight and strength. "Society Arts", which are not different from society fashions, are distinguished by amateurish standards. The favourite artistes of the cultural coteries and conferences and women's associations are half-baked aristocratic amateurs and not veteran professionals or life-time votaries of art. The cultural movement has thwarted the propagation of music and dance of high order.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

CALCUTTA, March 23.

There were sixteen admissions and one death of sick destitutes in Calcutta hospitals yesterday, says a press note.

★

The great tragedy of Bengal is not over yet whatever the complacent Government spokesmen may say.

This fact is more than borne out by the Annual Report (1943-44) of the PEOPLE'S RELIEF COMMITTEE, BENGAL, which has just reached this department.

Here is the grim record put down in cold statistics covering the entire period starting with the famine in 1943 up to the present:

20 *to* 30 *lacs rural families disintegrated.*

Over 35 *lacs died (including the "normal" death of one million two hundred thousand.)*

Over 50 *lacs reduced to destitution (Nearly* 10% *of Bengal's population).*

Boats lost or taken away (by Government) number 25,000.

15% *of the peasants all over Bengal sold part or whole of their land in* 1943.

20% *of* 8 *million working cattle lost.*

2-3 *crores affected by epidemics that followed the famine.*

12 *lacs rendered invalid.*

Over a million women and children are destitutes. Out of these the Government provides for less than 20,000 *women and* 4,000 *children ! ! ! A large number of women have been compelled to sell their honour. "In Calcutta alone the number of prostitutes... has increased from* 20 *to* 45 *thousands."*

Destitution in 1945 *is growing worse. cost of living for middle class families has increased by more than* 100% *above the worst famine days of* 1943. *In* 1943, *it was a famine of rice, now it is a famine of all consumer's articles. In* 1943 *the black-market held complete sway in rice alone, now it is an all-perversive phenomenonin cloth, medicines, food grains. In* 1943 *only the poor peasants and artisans were rendered destitutes, in* 1944 *middle peasants and poorer sections of the lower middle class were being drawn into the vortex. In* 1945—? ? ?

★

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

Grim and soul-shattering as is the story of Bengal, some little consolation may be had from the record of relief organisations-specially the People's Relief Committee which is representative of ALL different section of Bengal-which roused the conscience of a whole nation and brought annas and pices from the common people to save their brothers of Bengal. There is a lesson for those who would cut India into pieces, divide it eternally on the basis of provincial, racial, religious differences, in these little stories of little people's spirit of generosity and humanity and of solidarity, as told by the Report of PRC:

"Our committee's appeal was taken up by the poorest sections of the people throughout India...Our funds are made up entirely out of small contributions.... A Kisan Samity in MADRAS sent Rs. 31/4 being the contribution of 200 kisans. In an ANDHRA village, a bullock cart race was organised for raising funds for our Committee. Young men have fore gone their meals, peasants have staged popular shows, workers have worked overtime, literary men and artists have produced plays to come to our help... Not one individual donation exceeds one thousand rupees. There is only one exception and we are justly proud of it. It is the contribution of Rs. 5,000/- from Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the Punjab Congress Committee FROM BEHIND PRISON BARS... An anonymous donor from the Punjab sent us Rs. 1,000 specially ear-marked to be distributed among distressed families of Congress workers."

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The common people of India did not wait to ask: AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER. They knew the answer was: YES.

★

Bengal still needs help—specially to fight the epidemics which are raging all over the province. Any relaxation in relief now will be disastrous to Bengal and unforgivable on our part.

All donations to People's Relief Committee, 249 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

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Continued From Last Week.....

Yes, I do think the time has come when we should ask our American "friends" to show their hand. We do not mind if they hold all the aces but let's make sure it is not a 'three card trick'!

Let's go into this much talked-about 'Freedom of Information' business, this American demand for 'free and and equal access to the sources of news.'

For years and years we of the Indian press have been spoon-fed by the Government-subsidized Reuter monopoly of world news. Every day the news-men of Reuter's have kept us fully informed about results of football matches played in the cities, towns and villages of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, about the acceptances, prospects and results of every single horse race run anywhere in the British Empire-from Sydney to Ascot,-about the state of health and social doings of Britain's nobility and royalty.

It was, therefore, with almost a whoop of joy that we welcomed the establishment in India of American news-agencies -and the United States Office of War Information. Here at last, we told ourselves, are impartial, disinterested and non-imperialistic purveyous of news: Well... are they? Or are we just exchanging Reuter's despatches about football matches with Associated Press of America's despatches about Basebell matches, Reuter's cabled gossip about British royalty and aristocracy with United Press of America's cabled gossip about the latest divorce in Hollywood? It is a point worth considering.

★

Selling America To India!

For three days and two nights in the week, I work on the "Chronicle" news-desk and have an opportunity of judging the relative merits of the despatches from the different news-agencies. And in all fairness, let me confess that I find the American agencies' messages a shade better than Reuter's stereotyped style of reporting, though (of necessity) their coverage is not yet so exhaustive as the British agency's In spite of the advantages of the teleprinter on several occasions Reuter has been beaten by the A.P.A. or U.P.A on important news-flashes from the war fronts-by a few minutes, though it might be. Also, it must be admitted that both the American agencies are deliberately playing up the "Indians in U.S.A." angle for our satisfaction and the speeches of Mrs. Pandit and the statements of Sardar J. J. Singh are promptly cabled to us. But is that enough?

Let us be frank. The American news-agencies and the U. S. O. W.I. are not here merely for idealistic resons "to bridge the geographical gap between 130,000,000 Americans and 390,000,000 Indians and promote better understanding between them," as the U.S. Vice-President would like us to believe! They are here to sell us something-to sell us America, the American way of life, the American movies, the American products-from automobiles to lip-sticks-, but above all to sell us the idea of looking upon the United States of America as a benevolent Big Brother.

Less Than Nothing

We have been obliging enough. Thanks to the limited resources of most Indian newspapers, we have been gratefully publishing articles, features, photographs and maps from the U.S.O. W.I., flooding our magazine pages with material on American institutions —from T.V.A. and C.I.O. to M.G.M. and R.K.O. (Nothing, however, about K.K.K.!). We are front-paging news from the American news-agencies—about Congressional Acts, Presidential activities, Republican-Democratic wrangles, even about Baseball matches, Hollywood strikes and awards and matrimonial entanglements-and disentanglements. We are becoming—and making our readers--American-minded in a big way.

"But what are we getting in return in the American press?" This is the question that I asked last week and repeat this week. On all evidence, the answer is: Nothing. Or, rather worse than nothing. For, either the great American press remains completely silent on India or just publishes the imperialist lies about India.

The nationalist press must demand that this one-way traffic in goodwill be ended and replaced by a mutual exchange-of really "UNBIASED, IMPARTIAL" news—again quoting the U.S. Vice-President.

An American news-agency has established its office in the premises of an Anglo-Indian daily. There are reasons to suspect that this is more than a case of geographical contiguity. There are reasons to suspect that the American news-agencies depend for news of India on Anglo-Indian newspaper personnel. There are reasons to suspect that this Anglo-Indian-American alliance is sending out news of India not from OUR angle but the British Governments'.

Of course, these may be mere suspicions. It is open to the Associated Press of America and the United Press of America to disprove them by producing for our inspection a file of their despatches from India AS PUBLISHED IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS! It is open to them to prove to us that the case for Indian freedom has been truthfully reported in the American press through their despatches. It is open to them--even now--to prove their *bona fides* by getting a clear statement of the Congress position from Gandhiji and then calling it verbatim to American papers. Will they?

We have got to smash through the Anglo-American blockade of truth about India. And this is our opportunity. Let us make it clear to our American friends that we demand *quid pro quo* for our money, for our news-space, for our goodwill and friendship. Let us tell them: "Your press has been maintaining silence over India, when not publishing lies about us. We don't want to publish lies about you. But we certainly propose to refrain from giving you any more free publicity IF YOU DO NOT CHANGE YOUR PRESENT ATTITUDE."

★

The 'Why' Of U. S. O. W. I.

In the ultimate analysis, however, I think we will have to develop our own sources of news, maintain our own correspondents in the news-fronts of the world, have our own news-agencies. And for that we must demand equal facilitie's, that "equal and free access to the sources of news" that Americans preach but do not themselves practice—not at least so far as India is concerned. It is open to American correspondents to come to India whenever they want. Is it open to Indian correspondents to go to America when they want? It is open to American correspondents to interview Indian leaders whenever they choose. But Indian correspondents wishing to attend the ordinary press conferences of the President must apply through the BRITISH Embassy. Why? Is that what is meant by "equal and free access to the sources of news"?

It might be argued that under the existing circumstances the American government can only deal with us through British Government. But the American government has established a branch of the U. S. O. W. I. to deal with us of the Indian nationalist press DIRECTLY. Why could they not supply us their publicity through the Information Department of the British Government of India? Because they want us to treat them differently-and better!-and not to consign the U.S.O. W.I. matter where we generally consign the 'bromides' from New Delhi? Well, then, the arrangement must work in reverse, too. If not, why not?

Speak up, Uncle Sam?

★

Russia On India

What does Russia think about India? This question is often asked but seldom answered.

The second issue of the English edition of THE WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS, just received in India, however, gives an indication. In an article headed "The Indian Problem", A. Dyakov gives a clear,

(Continued on Page 14)

BENGAL, 1943-44....45(?)

A cartoon by Shankar which he sent to the exhibition organised by the All-India Students Federation at its last Session in Calcutta.

(Reproduced from THE STUDENT.)

Come with the Tide

(Concluded From Last Week)

Humorous Skit by Dr. Hiranmay Ghoshal

"How do you like that"—Komarek asked after a pause. "Frankly, I don't think I terribly mind the loss of my MS,"—he continued—"I mean, considering all the fun I derived from the incident when I come to think of it now. The wind has a fine sense of humour, and as for practical jokes he is head and shoulders above anybody I know. Now, that reminds me of one or two other tricks played on me by some member or other of the wind family.

"Here's an incident which will no doubt seem comical to you, but it is connected with the greatest tragedy of my life."—Komarek avowed rathre solemnly and proceeded to give an account of that comi-tragedy. "I suppose you fellows know what it is to be in love. I don't mean the pop-pop, pit-a-pat and flutter-flutter of your heart, which is only an infatuation. You know, real love, that languishing anguish, that yarning yodel of your soul, you know what I mean. Well, I was in love, once upon a time, but I was, and should be now, had it not been for that blasted blast of wind which mucked things for me.

"We met in the battle of France, she in charge of a mobile canteen and I a thirsty subaltern. After a few visits we got dead set upon each other. But by the time we had managed few quiet walks in lovers' lane the mobility of her rank was painfully brought home to me. The mobile canteen moved away and I carried my thirst to Dunkirk, had a few draughts of salt water and was rescued by a hospital ship. In a word, we were parted by the cruel hand of Fate who didn't give me the chance of saying 'Jack Robinson', let alone saying 'Will you marry me?'

"You wouldn't give me the benefit of the doubt, I know, but I had been leading a very chaste sort of existence since I met her, thinking high, drinking low and feeling altogether down in the dumps as a real lover would (don't believe a word of poets saying, "Lovers are lifted in the skies." That's a poetic licence). The record of the last four years of my life is very white indeed, as spotless as, as . . . a bolied shirt if you will. The temptations I have resisted, the advances I have warded off, the gigantic thirsts which would have drunk up whole deluges (here Komarek licked his lips) I have bottled up for future reference, Oh my, and all for her sake!

"My patience and procrastination were at last rewarded after four years' penal penitence and contrite continence. Only a couple of months ago. I got a letter from her in Bombay. The letter was written four years ago and addressed to my Division in France. And it had been steadily following me through all the latitudes and longitudes of the Earth since then. To make a long story short, lest you fellows think I am a windbag, I got this letter on a fine morning while I was reclining on a deck-chair on a third-floor balcony, my gaze extended to a wind-jammer lazily moving in the horizon. A regular windfall you would call it.

* * *

"It was a perfectly sweet letter, just the kind I had been waiting for. She wrote she had to evacuate but was looking forward to meeting me somewhere in Norway. Would I let her know by return whether I was going to enlist for Norway? She had lots and lots to tell me when we met. And as things stood she had to break off her former engagement. Five pages of tender phrases which purported to make out that I was the perfect type of man she had ever met. Now, don't say, love is blind. Ah well, I said to myself, I am a made man now. My writing had been flagging rapidly for some months. Now with this new incentive I was going to deluge the world's market with articles on any old thing, beginning from cookery to post-war social order. I hastened to dedicate my new novel to 'Her.' And after I had got over the first excitement of having discovered her, I settled down to write her a long letter, proposing to her in plain language, signing myself as 'Yours for ever.'

"She had written five pages and I wrote ten, so there! I read and re-read my ten pages touching upon all subjects, beginning from the Creation to the price of fish in Bombay. It was a fine epistle, a neat piece of literature and a short treatise on Life itself. I was sure she wouldn't regret her breaking off with the other chap when she read my letter, and would apply for priority of passage to India. Much elated by my success in epistolary composition I sealed the letter and was about to write her address on the envelope. Now, let me see, what's the place in Hampshire she wrote from? Something, something, Hants. Oh, blow! I'll go and get the magnifying glass. I rose to go to my room when suddenly patter, patter, patter, swish, swish, swish, ! whisk! Off flies the page I of her letter bearing her address'

"I made a precipitate movement towards it, my hands tended upwards like those in some poster, eager to capture a flying bank-note meaning a fat dividend from some extremely paying concern. That bluebell-y blue sheet of paper, however, wouldn't be captured so easily; it hung in the air tantalizingly for a few seconds and flew away into space, lazily rocking and pirouetting. This was probably the only time I deeply regretted not being fitted with a couple of wings so that I could fly after that bit of stationery and teach it a good lesson. But as it was I only started after it frantically invoking the aid of my bearer.

* * *

"That refractory sheet instigated and supported by the invisible gentleman seemed to make faces at me, and flew high and flew low, now floating towards the balcony coming within an ace of my grasp, now fluttering away into infinite space. After much exhortation when Fernandes, my 'yours faithfully,' eventually put in an appearance, prim and proper as usual, I made a number of gestures trying to draw his attention to the absconder. All my attempts, however, at making him 'dekko' the situation were in vain, while page No. 1 steadily dropped down until it settled peacefully on the top of a deodar-tree. Fernandes was finally convinced of the seriousness of the situation ogling at the two-rupee note I held in my hand, and raced downstairs to recapture the thing.

"My priceless bearer, however, seemed to be indulging in his old game of counting the steps which he knew by heart from end to end, but obviously had to reckon them up again for it was his conviction that hurrying too much is bad for one's nerves. And as I stood on tenderhooks on the balcony waiting for the lanky figure to appear on the pavement, swish! the sheer was gone off the top of the deodar and fell to some nether regions under the rich foliage of that heavenly tree.

Our friend Komarek is back again with one of his goofiest yarns about the breeze which blew away his girl—well at least her address!

Just then I descried a dustman with a gunny-bag slung across his shoulders hunting for precious odd bits of paper, stoop down and pick something up. I could not see whether it was my bit or not, as violent gusts of wind shook the deodar from side to side and made it act like a shifting screen between that act of felony and my gaze. In a couple of seconds the dustman was shambling on his way.

Now Fernandes did appear on the scene and looked wistfully upwards at an imaginary price of paper, patiently waiting for it to jump down into his hand. 'Fernandes, I screamed, go after the dustman, he has bagged it!' But he thought I was trying to make a conversation with him in sheer boredom, and put on a benign smile lifting the ends of his well-groomed moustache, saying—'Yes, sir, I'll get it. I'll climb up the tree in a minute.' 'Blow! Go for the dustman, there! Yes, there!'—I yelled at the top of my voice.

* * *

"'All right sir, I've got yer (a phrase picked up from the films obviously)'—he replied and running (at an ambling pace) did eventually apprehend the dustman. I could see two tiny figures arguing and gesticulating far down below, No, the dustman didn't pick up any piece of paper, no such luck that day, he shrugged his shoulders and shook his moppy head of hair negatively. Faithful Fernandes wouldn't have it, and made a gesture to that effect. Then the two went on contradicting each other with ample waving of arms and shaking of fists.

"Then to complete the picture a policeman appeared from nowhere it seemed. Fernandes lodged a complaints, the dustman denied the charge, the policeman nodded his head up and down and sideways. Good old Fernandes! He won the case and the policeman commanded the dustman to empty out the contents of his bag. Which the latter did, he turned the bag inside out with a pile of empty boot-polish and tooth—and talcum-powder boxes clattering out and rolling away in all directions. But as for that bit of writing material there was no trace of it anywhere.

Fernandes pulled faces and retraced his steps homewards, utterly crest-fallen, when . . . swish—! up flies a sheet of paper from somewhere and speeds away towards Breach Candy. It swirled this way and that way like a trained pigeon for a long time. Then the twinkling blue speck suspended between the azure and the aquamarine was lost out of sight."

"Well, gentlemen, to cut a long story short—"

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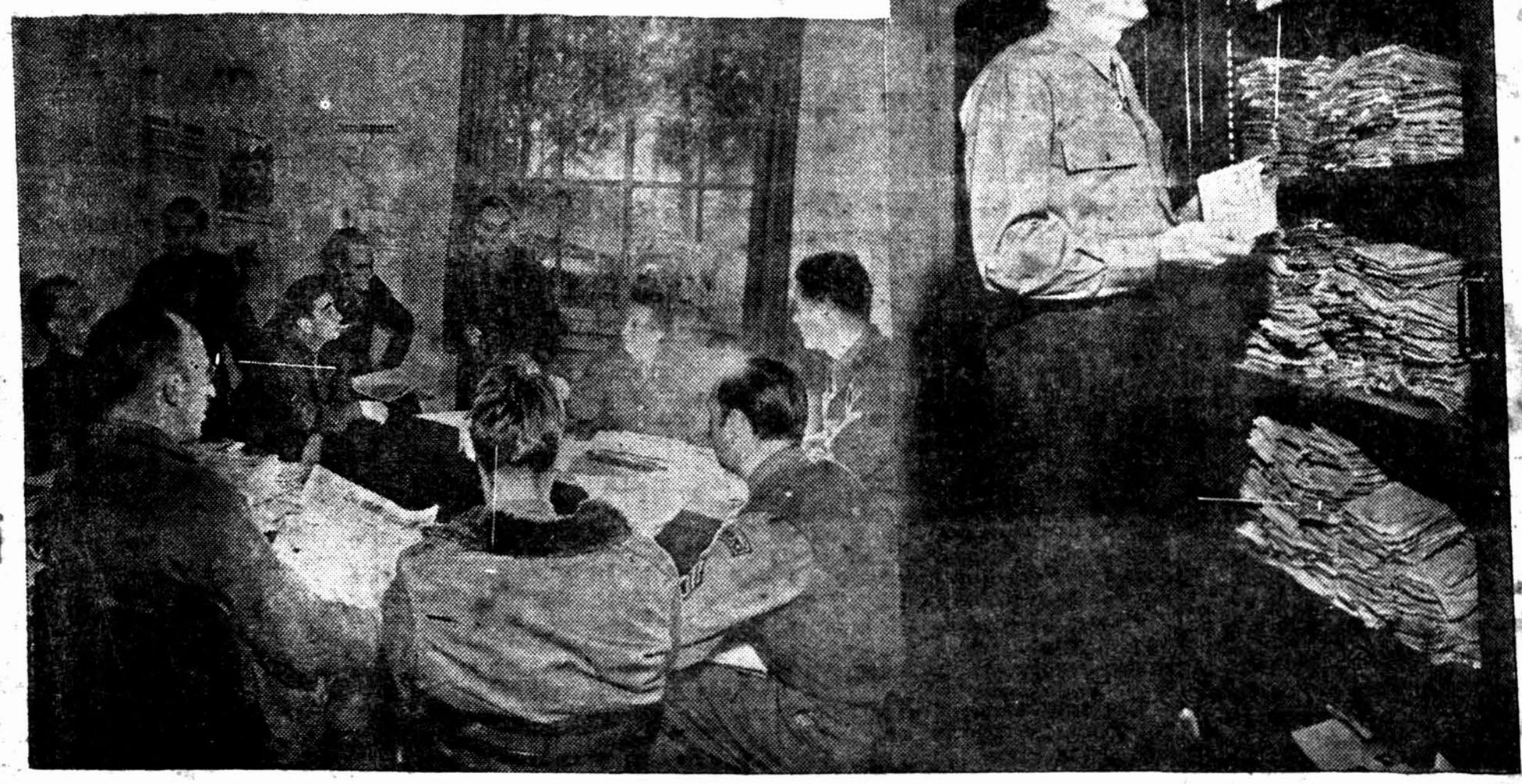
CALLING ALL GERMANS!



An editorial conference starts the day for the staff of Radio Luxembourg. Captain Hans Habe, author of "A Thousand Shall Fall", seated in front of the window, conducts the session. (Right) A member of the staff of Radi Luxembourg examines captured mail from German soldiers, to be read in German in a daily quarter-hour programme, "Briefe die Sie Nicht Erreichten" (Letters Which Did Not Reach You). The letters are unchanged, except for cutting to conform with time limitations. They reflect war-weariness and despair.

The powerful voice of Radio Luxembourg once a Nazi-controlled voice by turns threatening and cajoling the peoples of Europe with the propaganda of Hitler, now brings the story of the fast-approaching doom of Nazism to the people of the Reich.

Day and night through Radio Luxembourg, Allies beam to German civilians and to men of the Wehrmacht the news of the battlefront—truthful news which, better than any propaganda, emphasizes the inevitability of German defeat.

The Psychological Warfare Division of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, operates Radio Luxembourg as a vital weapon in the radio war against the Nazis. On its staffs are men who have fought with the underground when France, Belgium and the Netherlands were Nazi-occupied, and others who operated as psychological warfare experts in the front lines of the Allied advance in Europe.

Besides producing news and feature radio programmes, the staff publishes three newspapers, "Frontpost" and "Feldpost" for German troops and "Mitteilungen" for Germans in Allied-occupied territory within the Reich.

The first two papers are "delivered" by artillery shells and airplanes behind the German lines; the third is distributed through Allied Military Government officials inside the Reich. All are the publications of the Psychological Warfare Detachment of the 12th U. S. Army Group, which also produce four of Radio Luxembourg's daily broadcasts.

The two papers published for the German troops carry truthful and objective war news, including specially designed features, maps, and articles with personal data such as names of officers and unit designations, telling what is going on in the German Army. A column of "Frontpost" called "The Yanke Speaks" projects the viewpoint of the American soldier to the German troops.

The Commanding Officer of Radio Luxembourg broadcasting.

Radio Luxembourg's staff believes that the news of Allied progress emphatically speaks for itself. It supplements its news broadcasts with other factual material—the programme "Briefe die Sie Nicht Erreichten," for instance —"Letters Which Did Not Reach You". This consists of reading over the air captured mail written by German soldiers to their families.

These letters are unchanged except for cutting to time limitations. Each day for fifteen minutes Radio Luxembourg, most powerful station in Europe, carries this programme of letters which reflect war-weariness, despair—and the sole hope that the writer and his family will survive the war.

The station addresses a number of programmes to labour conscripts within Germany too. These men from other countries, forced to work for the Nazis are through the medium of Radio Luxembourg given instructions from S.H.A.E.F. as to the ways they can best help the Allies. Secret listeners are many—and what they hear they whisper to many others.

All the members of Radio Luxembourg's staff—news monitors, writers, language experts, translators, and broadcasters—have one purpose; the presentation of the news truthfully to Germans who have been shielded from truth since Hitler came to power. They play a vital part in the twin war against an enemy ideology and an enemy army.—USOWI.

This is the radio monitoring room at Radio Luxembourg, where news is picked up from all over the world for use in broadcasts to the Wehrmacht and civilian populations inside the Reich and German-occupied territory. (Right) the S.H.A.E.F. newsroom is a replica of the newsroom of any large broadcasting network. Here scripts are prepared from cabled or monitored news.

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